ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,715—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1896.

CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT
for Outdoor use. Stands extremes of HEAT and COLD.
CARSON'S SPECIAL CONDENSED WHITE ZINC PAINT
Superior to any other for body and covering power.
CARSON'S LIQUID PAINTS
(Non-poisonous). Specially prepared ; quality unequalled
CARSON'S VARNISHES & COLOURS
Own manufacture.
CARSON'S EXPORT ORDERS.
Special attention paid to Filling and Packing.
LISTS, containing Prices, Patterns, and full particulars, by Return Mail, FREE.
WALTER CARSON & SONS,
GROVE WORKS, BATTERSEA, LONDON, ENGLAND.

ROYAL

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	19th June.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5207	F. H. Seymour	26th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	3rd July.
B.L. THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	10th ,,
† GANGES	4208	T. F. Creery	17th ,,
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	24th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	31st ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	5263	M. DeHorne	7th Aug.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	14th ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	21st ,,
† SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	28th ,,

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The "Caledonia" marked B.M.L., proceeds to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, and LONDON.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th June, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	A. Mitis	3,820	650	1st July 1896.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Beilen	4,351	350	7th July 1896
GISELA	G. deGrisogono	4,253	350	7th Aug. 1896

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1080	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	21st June 1896.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June, 15, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

Under Contract with the French Government.

DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
CALEDONIEN	4232	C. L. Blanc	11th July 1896.
MELBOURNE	4080	C. Bourdon	8th August ,,
SALAZIE	4235	Chevalier	5th Sept. ,,
SAGHALIEN	4049	Le Gall	3rd October ,,
NATAL	4074	Verron	31st ,, ,,

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
YARRA	DeMaubeuge	4,255	2nd July.

Fourweekly departures thereafter.

Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ALPHEE," Captain Etienne, WILL SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, and BUSHIRE, on or about the 11th July.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

For further particulars apply to

E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted. Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA : Old Court Street House.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY

PENSION VILLA FRANK
ABEGGSTRASSE, 8.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 20th June, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 16th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,552 tons, on or about the 18th June noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, about the 18th June, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,516 tons, about the 27th June, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 19th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th June, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES
S. S. "KT. OF ST. JOHN."

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "KT. OF ST. JOHN," ARRIVED from CHINA and JAPAN, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Captain MACAULAY, the Steamer's Surveyor, will attend every Morning to survey damages, &c., and no claims of any kind whatever will be entertained after the Departure of the Steamer,

TATA & SONS,
Agents, NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 15th June, 1896.

KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,
BUT IS HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
BUT IS HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
BUT IS HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
BUT IS HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
BUT IS HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
BUT IS HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.

It is Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that every package of the genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING ; without this any article offered is a fraud. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.
CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.
CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.
CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.
CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.

which ruins their health. KEATING'S WORM TABLETS are PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEATS furnishing both in appearance and taste, a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

ELECTRICITY.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

FOR loss of power, weakness, nervousness, low spirits, neuralgia, loss of appetite, premature decay loss of nerve-power, poorness of blood, nervous exertions sleeplessness, &c. This medicine is highly approved by

DR. D. SOME,

Physician to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Specially recommended in cases of loss of power by Brigade-Surgeon

J. M. COATES,
Principal, Medical College :—Calcutta.
Price :—Rs. 2 per box.
R. WISEMAN & Co.,
FYZABAD.

TREACHER & CO.'S CELEBRATED WHISKIES.

		Cash. Rs.	Cash. a.	Credit. Rs.	Credit. a.
FINE OLD GLENLIVET	Per Doz.	26	0	29	0
SPECIAL LIQUEUR ...	,,	35	0	39	0
HIGHLAND MALT	,,	28	0	31	8
OLD IRISH	,,	26	0	29	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

YOUR CREST Correctly engraved on steel and embossed in colour on a HALF REAM OF NOTE PAPER WITH ENVELOPES TO MATCH. Rs. 20.

YOUR MONOGRAM Artistically engraved on steel and embossed in colour on a HALF REAM OF NOTE PAPER WITH ENVELOPES TO MATCH. Rs. 20.

The above charge includes the cost of the steel die which becomes the customer's own property, note paper, envelopes and stamping.

BEFORE ENGRAVING DIES A PENCIL SKETCH IS SENT FOR APPROVAL.

VISITING CARDS—GENTLEMEN.

Engraving card-plate, one line, and printing and supplying 100 cards. Rs. 4.

VISITING CARDS—LADIES.

Engraving card-plate, one line, and printing and supplying 100 cards. Rs. 5.
Other lines, such as Address and Club, charged Re. 1 per line extra for engraving.

PRINTING CARDS FROM CUSTOMERS' OWN PLATES.

100 Gentlemen's Cards and Printing. Rs. 2.
100 Ladies' Cards and Printing. Rs. 2-8.

We have now the honour of supplying over 200 Messes and Coffee Shops.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

FOOTBALL AND CRICKET REQUIREMENTS.

SWEATERS,
JERSEYS,
KNICKER HOSE.

BOOTS AND SHOES TO ORDER.

HAMILTON & CO.

JEWELLERS.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co., JEWELLERS, having decided to RETIRE from BOMBAY at the end of their current Lease in August 1896, will allow a

SPECIAL DISCOUNT

FOR

CASH ONLY

on all heavy Goods, such as CLOCKS, ELECTRO-PLATE, &c., in order to clear off as much of this class of Stock as possible and to avoid the trouble and expense of forwarding the same to their Calcutta House.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

WRITE FOR OUR
NEW

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE,

WHICH GIVES FULL PARTICULARS AS TO THE DIFFERENT SIZES, SHAPES, AND PRICES OF OUR MANUFACTURE. IT IS A PERFECT WORK OF ART AND BOUND TO INTEREST THE SMOKING PUBLIC.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, PROPRIETORS, &c.,

McDOWELL AND CO.,

MADRAS.

SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.

THE Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting to the utmost extent of our knowledge those artificial aids which, under certain ages, are found to be indispensable to comfort. Cheap Spectacles may be obtained for about half the price of Dr. MENIST'S, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight the economy becomes a very doubtful one.

FOLDERS OR PINCE NEZ.

	Steel. Rs. a.	Silver. Rs. a.	Gold. Rs. a.
Best Crown Glass	5 0	16 0	25 0
Fine Quality Pebbles	8 0	20 0	32 0
Marcks & Co.'s Pebbles	12 0	24 0	45 0
Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles	16 0	8 0	50 0

RIMLESS FOLDERS.

	Rs. a.
Best Crown Glass	5 0
Best Quality Pebbles	10 0

SPECTACLES.

SINGLE TEMPLE SPECTACLES.

	Steel. Rs. a.	Silver Rs. a.	Gold. Rs. a.
Best Crown Glass	5 0	14 0	28 0
Fine Quality Pebbles	10 0	18 0	35 0
Marcks & Co.'s Pebbles	12 0	24 0	45 0
Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles	16 0	28 0	50 0

TURNPIN SPECTACLES.

	Steel. Rs. a.	Silver. Rs. a.	Gold. Rs. a.
Best Crown Glass	5 0	16 0	35 0
Fine Quality Pebbles	10 0	20 0	40 0
Marcks & Co.'s Pebbles	12 0	24 0	50
Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles	16 0	28 0	60 0

RIDING HOOKS.

Best Crown Class	5 0	18 0	30 0
Fine Quality Pebbles	8 0	20 0	35 0
Marcks & Co.'s Pebbles	12 0	24 0	45 0
Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles	16 0	28 0	50 0

SPORTING OR BILLIARD SPECTACLES.

Best Crown Glass	8 0	20 0	38 0
Fine Quality Pebbles	10 0	22 0	40 0
Marcks & Co.'s Pebbles	12 0	24 0	50 0
Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles	16 0	28 0	60 0

LORGNONS OR SPRING HAND GLASSES.

Gold, Rs. 60 to Rs. 120. In Tortoise-shell case, Rs. 20. In Mother o'Pearl case......Rs. 25
Cheaper Quality. Tortoise-shell Lorgnon ...... ,, 18
Long handle Tortoise-shell Lorgnon ...... ,, 32
ROUND EYE CLIPS. In Gold Frame, Rs. 60. Tortoise-shell Frames...... ,, 18

SINGLE OR OXFORD EYE-GLASSES.

Gold Mounted Pebble	Rs. 18	Best Crown Glass	Rs. 3-0
Dr. Menist's Pebble	,, 8	Ordinary Glass	,, 1-8

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

DYNAMITE PUT TO SHAME.

INCENDIARIES BY DITTO.
THIEVES CHUBB'S DITTO.
ROBBERS SAFES. DITTO.

In the construction of these SAFES every possible POINT of ATTACK has been carefully considered and guarded against.

AGENT FOR BOMBAY:—

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
NO. 37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

OF
(BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND LAHORE, ESTABLISHED 1815.)
(THE WINE SHIPPERS OF THE EAST.)

CUTLER, PALMER and Co.'s Critically Selected Stock of WINES and SPIRITS, etc., in Bombay Godowns, Comprises High Class WHISKIES, BRANDIES, CLARETS, BURGUNDIES, CHAMPAGNES, PORTS, SHERRIES, LIQUEURS, BITTERS and ALE and STOUT in Cask and Bottles.

DETAILED LIST ON APPLICATION.
24, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES, CLUBS AND THE TRADE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! **VALVOLINE** THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers
,, Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
,, The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloway's and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

GOLD MEDALS—Kimberley, 1892. Tasmania, 1892. California, 1894.
SILVER MEDAL—Melbourne, 1883. HIGHEST AWARD—Chicago, 1893.

JOYCE'S CARTRIDGES.

CARTRIDGES LOADED WITH EVERY KNOWN ENGLISH POWDER.

SOLID-DRAWN METAL CARTRIDGES FOR RIFLES AND REVOLVERS.

PERCUSSION CAPS (Originators of).

GUN WADS.

SALOON AIR AND GUN AMMUNITION.

GUN IMPLEMENTS.

JOYCE'S AMMUNITION is obtainable from Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of

F. JOYCE & Co., LD., 57, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.

THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

ONE MORE
PERFORMANCE,
TO-DAY, TUESDAY, 16TH JUNE.
Miss ANNIE MAY ABBOTT,
THE LITTLE GEORGIA MAGNET,
The greatest phenomenon since the Christian Era.
TWO HOURS of Inexplicable Mystery.
Food for Thought.
Interesting, Entertaining, and Amusing.

What is this mighty force that overcomes physical strength and baffles the scientific world ?

Assisted by
Mr. CHARLES SAUNDERS, the Popular English Tenor,
and
SIGNOR ALFREDO GOULD,
The Eminent Operatic Baritone in their recital of song.

Doors open at 8-30. Performance, 9-15 p.m.
Prices Rs. 3, 2, 1. Children Half Price. Usual arrangement for Soldiers.
Booking Office:—SOUNDY & Co.'s.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 19th JUNE.
THE CAREY FAMILY,
In an Entire Change of Programme.
Particulars in Day Bills and future advertisements.
Plan at SOUNDY and Co.'s.
MANAGER .... W. G. CAREY.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR, Mr. F. SEYMOUR DOVE,

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SAFARI...........	Kiene	1,432	3rd July.

taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR and all Ports South of ZANZIBAR up to NATAL.

This Line also issue first, second, third class and deck through tickets to
EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA, and SOUTHAMPTON,
in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 8th June, 1896.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act 1881."

A. MURRAY,
Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 13th June, 1896.

WANTED

A SUPERINTENDENT, to take charge of the Mourbhanj State Reserved Forests. Salary Rs. 250 per mensem, rising to Rs. 350 in 5 years and T. A. according to the Code of the State. Candidates must have been trained in Forestry and have had administrative experience in the management of Forests.

Also an Inspector to assist the Superintendent, salary Rs. 150. per mensem and T. A. according to the same Code. Previous experience in the working of a Forest necessary. Apply with copies of testimonials to

H. H. THE MAHARAJAH, MOURBHANJ.
Baripada via Balasore, Dated the 5th June, 1896.

EVENING DRESS SOCKS AND SILK SOCK SUSPENDERS.

Superfine Black Balbriggan or Lisle Thread.
Super Black Cashmere, plain or with Embroidered Silk Fronts.
Best Pure Black Silk, plain or with Embroidered Silk Fronts.
SILK SOCK SUSPENDERS.

ASQUITH & LORD,
HOSIERS, &c., BOMBAY.

SOUTHERN INDIA SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND at Rs. 10 per Share for the year ending 31st December 1895, has been declared and made payable on and after SATURDAY, the 20th instant at the Registered office of the Company, No. 2 Dalal Street, Fort, to the SHAREHOLDERS whose names stood on the register on the 13th instant on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE, & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents,
Bombay, 15th June, 1896.

BERAR MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH DIVIDEND at Rs. 12½ per Share for the year ending 31st December 1895, has been declared and made payable on and after SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at the Registered office of the Company, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, to the SHAREHOLDERS whose names stood on the register on the 13th instant on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Agents,
Bombay, 15th June, 1896.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED),

MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED 1885.
CAPITAL................. 25 LAKHS.
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Summarised Statement of Affairs, year ended 31st December, 1895.

LIABILITIES.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	Rs.	24,45,110	0	0
Reserves and Rest	„	10,79,540	12	8
Deposits............................	„	97,19,594	10	5
Bankers Balances............................	„	11,749	2	8
Bills and Acceptances	„	7,17,549	0	5
Sundries	„	1 13,006	2	11
Total..........Rs.		1,40,86,549	13	

ASSETS.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Cash	Rs.	9,18,939	10	2
Government and other Authorised Securities	„	4,86,145	9	4
Loans, Bills, Advances	„	1,19,08,402	9	4
Properties, Dead Stock	„	1,93,130	15	2
Bills, Contra, Sundries	„	5,79,901	1	1
Total..........Rs.		1,40,86,549	13	1

FIXED DEPOSITS:—
12 Months at 4½ per cent. Per Annum.
9 do. 4 per cent., do.

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CAMEL-HAIR BELTING.

REDDAWAY v. BANHAM.
THE HOUSE OF LORDS, MARCH 26TH, 1896.

BY JUDGMENT delivered this day their Lordships unanimously reversed the decision of the Court of Appeal and confirmed the findings of the Jury on the trial of the Action. The questions left to the Jury and their answers thereto were as follows:—

Q. "Does 'Camel-Hair Belting' mean belting made by the Plaintiffs as distinguished from belting made by any other manufacturers ?"—A "YES."

Q. "Or does it mean belting of a particular kind without reference to any particular maker ?"—A. "No."

Q. "Do the Defendants so describe their belting as to be likely to mislead purchasers and to lead them to buy the Defendants' belting as and for the belting of the Plaintiffs ?"—A "YES."

Q. "Did the Defendants endeavour to pass off their goods as and for the goods of the Plaintiffs so as to be likely as to deceive purchasers ?"—A. "YES."

Their Lordships ordered a Perpetual Injunction, and that the Defendants should pay the costs of the Action and Appeals.

CAUTION:
CAMEL-HAIR BELTING.

MESSRS. REDDAWAY, MANCHESTER, having continuously since the year 1879 applied the term "Camel-Hair" to Belting, such belting having acquired a world-wide reputation, and under that term become universally known as the exclusive manufacture of Messrs. F. Reddaway and Company, certain unscrupulous persons have recently adopted that term to endeavour to pass off their belting as the belting of Messrs. Reddaway and Company. Purchasers and users are warned against this fraud, and are requested to give information to the undersigned as to any cases of deception within their knowledge.

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CONTENTS.
VOLUME I.

AXIS MYTHS.
1. The Axis or Spear, Pike or Pal.
2. The God Picus.
3. Divine Names in Pal.
4. The Rod and Rhabdomancy.
5. The Fleur-de-Lis at the Axis Point.
6. The Trident.
7. The 'Aopv' and 'Apwn' of Kronos.
8. Divine Names in Harp—and Dor.

THE STONE.
9. Natural Magnets; Meteorites and Beth-Els.
10. The Loadstone Mountain—Crete.
11. 'Mayvns, Medea and Maia—Touch-stone.
12. The Œdipus Myths.
13. The Cardinal Points.
14. The Four Living Creatures.

THE PILLAR.
15. The Axis Pillar
16. Divine Names in Lat.
17. The Tat of Ptah—The Tee and Umbrella.
18. The Heavens Palac and its Pillar.
19. The Colophon.
20. The Dual Pillars—Pillar Wind Gods.
21. The Dokana or Gate of Heaven.

THE PILLAR AXIS AS TOWER.
22. The Round Towers of Ireland—Pillar Stones.
23. Some other Towers.

THE AXIS AND THE UNIVERSE TREE.
24. The Tree-trunk.
25. The Christmas-tree.
26. The Myths of Daphne and Ag Lauros.
27. The Gods of the Druids.

POLAR MYTHS.
1. The Navels—Nave Hearth-fire—Sanctuary.
2. The Rock of Ages.
3. The Arcana.
4. The North
5. The Eye of Heaven.
6. The Pole Star.

APPENDIX.
a Additions and Subtractions.
b Skeleton of Argument.
c Lapses and Relapses.

VOLUME II.—(Now in the Press).

HEAVEN'S MYTHS.
THE WHEEL.
1. The Praying Wheel.
2. The Fire Wheel.
3. The Heaven's Wheel,
4. The Wheel-God.
5. The Wheel of Fortune.
6. The Glyph Ra.
7. The Wreath.
8. The Romaunt of the Rose.

BUDDHA'S FOOTPRINTS.
9. Shoes of Swiftness.
10. Buddha's Footprints.
11. The Three Steps.
12. The Legs o' Man.
13. The Chakra as Wheel of the Law.
14. The Suastika.
15. The Labyrinth.
16. The Doric Fret.
17. The Conch-Shell.
18. The Chakra as Weapon.
19. The Flaming Sword.
20. Stone Weapons of the Gods.
21. Ceraunia, Brontia, and Ombria.

DANCING.
22. Circular Worship.
23. Right and Left.
24. Religious Dancing.
25. Leaping.
26. The Sadi.
27. Numa Pompilius.
28. The Dance of the Stars.
29. The "Dancing" Dervishes.

THE SPHERE.
30. The Winged Sphere.
31. The Man-Bird-God
32. The Wings of Kronos
33. Divine Birds.
34. Feathers.
35. The Egg.
36. The Winged Scarab.

SOME HEAVEN'S GODS.
KRONOS AND PTAH.
1. Kronos.
2. The Symbols O, ∩, & ⊂.
3 Fallen Gods.
Polar versus Solar Worship.
5. The White Wall.
6. Argos, Argo, and the Argei.
7. Danae
8. Seb-Kronos.

THE KABEIROI OR KHABIRIM.
9. The Seven Kabeiroi.
10. The Kabeiroi generally.
11. The Three Kabeiroi.
12. The Two Kabeiroi.
13. The Dioscuri.
14. Corybantes.
15. The Curetes.
16. The Dactyles.
17. The Telchines.
18. The Arvalian Brothers.

HEAVEN'S MYTHS—(Resumed).
THE HEAVEN'S-RIVER.
1. The Milky Way.
2. The Bees.
3. The Milky Way (Resumed).
4. The Glyph ΛΛΛ
5. Holy Water.
6. Nebulæ and Meteors.
7. Weaving the Veil.

HEAVEN'S (AND AXIS) MYTHS.
THE MOUNTAIN.
1. Atlas.
2. Meru.
3. The Dual Mountain.
4. Holy Mountains generally.
5. Mountain Climbing.
6. Parsi Dakhanas.
7. The Marvellous Mountain.
8. The Mountain as Heaven's vault.
9. The Enchanted Island.
10. Le Pays de Cocagne.
11. The Cone.

POLAR MYTHS.
THE NUMBER SEVEN.
1. Astrology.
2. The Seven of Ursa Major
3. Thebes.
4. The Number Seven.
5. The Seven Sleepers.
6. The Seven Churches.
7. The Week.
8. The Maini, Maruts, and Rishis.
9. The Week (Resumed).

THE SOUTH.
1. The South.
2. Sisyphus and Tantalus. Also from Volume I.
3. The Tomoye.

UNIVERSE-AXIS MYTHS.
1. The Axis as a Bridge.
2. The Dogs at the Chinvadh Bridge.
3. The Heaven's boa.
4. The Ladder.

WHORLS.
RAGS.
INDEX TO THE TWO VOLUMES.

NOTICES.

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Messrs. T. H. MOORE & Co., Hummum Street.	OLD SECRETARIAT. C. M. ROSS, Acting Secretary.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

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ALL,
Who are desirous of effecting
LIFE ASSURANCES
Should carefully compare the various advantages offered by the
ORIENTAL
With those of any other Company.

It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.

As an Indian Company, its Funds remain in India, thus avoiding a heavy loss by exchange.

All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.

It has the support of all races in India, European and Native.

Its expenses of Management are the lowest of any Life Assurance Company of the same age.

It grants all classes of Policies at the lowest safe rates, with Special and Advantageous Features.

Moderate Premiums,
Generous Conditions,
Liberal Surrender values
Immediate Settlement of claims.

FUNDS EXCEED
ONE CRORE OF RUPEES.
CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 36 LAKHS.

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CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY,

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The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.........	„	3,000,000
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The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.......................	„	7,500,000
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The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL............................	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL............................	„	2,000,000

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The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
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The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL............................	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL............................	„	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	„	2,250,000

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SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

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THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

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Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

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Chief Agents.

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(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)
"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.

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BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
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OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Post Free.
Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly 6
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"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.
Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... „ 6
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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,460
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,330
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Commercial & Ld. Mge	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10, p.c.	170
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	al	£1-5s.	£44to4
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		675
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	Nil	70
Aurangabad S. & M. Co. Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	80	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	915
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	dvdRs.25	650
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	730
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	710
Central India	2,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,820
China Mills Co Ld	800	1 000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,010
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	1,135
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	810
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs12	680
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	745
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,150
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	610
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	425
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	670
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	655
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	790
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	800
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	783
Hope Mills	500	,000	1,000	25	650
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,625
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	570
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,310 650
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	810
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	770
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	260
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,130
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	843	1,000	1,000	20	600
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	830xd
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	dvd Rs35	890
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvdRs.10	285
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,275
Madras United	350	1,000	1,090	dvRs.120	3,425
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	N	580
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,815
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	175
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250 50	250 50	dvd 4½	2,400
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	...
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	par
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	620
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvdRs20	650
Presidency Mills Co (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	485 1,425
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	965
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,205
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,310
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,770
Soonderdas	750	1,800	1,000	dvdRs40	965
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	170
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	307½
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dvRs 12½	347½
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	490
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs20	515
Sassoon and Alliance	,000	80	500	dvdRs30	742½ 740
Union Spinning Land Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	480xd
Union Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	...	525
Uenlshunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	865
Wadia Mills	1,800	1,000	1,030	...	
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	c.	
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,160
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	180
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	185
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	192½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	230
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,370
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	118½
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,150
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	600
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	380
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	165
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs40	525
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	225
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	95
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs4	95
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	385
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	15	225
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	535
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	180
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	520
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	383
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	540
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	70
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	16 12	200 210
Volkart	...	1,000	10	dvd Rs65	1,260
MISCELLANEOUS.				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	15 7½	405
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	6,000	100	100	12	164
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,150
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,550
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	74
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,600
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	12	260
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	3,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	6,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	375
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	200
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	...
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	180
Napier Hotel Co	2,900	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	161
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100		106
Port Canning Co	8,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs25	520
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,070xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100		130
Telephone Co.	6,200	25	100	dvdRs1	30

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs. 27-6 Nom.
Gold Leaf	„ 27-10
Pekin, bar Gold, old	„ 27-5
Do. do. new	„ 27-3
Australia bar Gold	„ 27-6
Bombay bar Gold	„ 27-4
Sovereigns	„ 17-4
Do. Dragons	„ 17-3
Silver	„ 86-11
Do.	„ 85-15

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 38m. High water, 2-8m., 3-2a. Low water, 7-57m., 9-16a. Tivoli Theatre: Miss Annie May Abbott's performance, 9-15 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Goa entered the dock on Saturday, the steamers Thibet, Tokio, Bahaduri and Satrunji on Sunday, and the steamer Fullala yesterday; the steamer North Sands left it on Sunday, and the steamer Kalinadi yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Pachumba entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamers Knight Templar and Ganges yesterday; the steamer Clan Alpine left it on Sunday.

POLO.—There will be a game, this afternoon, at 5 o'clock (weather permitting).

RANGERS' F. C.—There will be a game of hockey on the Cooperage, this evening, at 5-45. All members of the club are earnestly requested to turn out. Sticks will be provided on the ground.

INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES.—The Treasurer of the Bombay Institution for Deaf-Mutes gratefully acknowledges the receipt of Rs. 100, the donation of the Standard Oil Company of New York, to the funds of the institution.

COLLISION IN THE DOCK.—A toney, belonging to Adamji Sulleman, was lying alongside a mud dredger, off the Prince's Dock, at 2 o'clock, on Sunday morning, when it was run into by the steam launch Sewri, belonging to the P. and O. S. N. Company. The toney was completely destroyed.

M. N. YOGINDRA, of Yogiraj, gives instructions on spiritual matters at his temporary residence at the bungalow of Bhugwandas Buglas, Bhoiwady, Parel. As he will shortly leave for the Himalayas, the public are invited not to delay availing themselves of his instructions.—(Advertisement.)

VISITS.—On Saturday evening last, Khan Bahadur Cursetji Rustomji Thannawalla, the Dewan of Rutlam State, paid a visit to Prince Samatsingji, Bahadur, of Palitana State, at his residence, Cumballa Hill.—On Monday morning, Dr. J. Pollen, the Collector of Bombay, paid a return visit to the Kumar Saheb, at Cumballa Hill.

A CASE OF BAD TEMPER.—Yesterday, before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Chotalal Toolsiram was charged with disorderly behaviour and assaulting one Abdulla Abboo. Mr Kazi Kabiruddin appeared for complainant. Chotalal owns a small pan-sopari shop, but he has a very sensitive temper. The other day Abdulla Abboo, an old Mahomedan customer, went to Chotalal's shop to purchase pan-sopari. He picked up a piece of sopari from the shop and ate it without Chotalal's permission. At this Chotalal lost his temper and abused him. Then Abdulla showed it on the cheek of Chotalal with his shoe. Chotalal replied with a piece of wood. At this a sepoy, who was passing along that road, lost his temper, and caught hold of him. The magistrate fined Chotalal Rs. 7 or one week's imprisonment in the alternative.

FATAL FALL DURING DELIRIUM OF FEVER.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Succaram Oomaji, a Hindu labourer, aged thirty years, residing in a boarding-house kept by a woman, named Krishnee, at New Nagpada. About four days ago deceased was seized with fever and pain in the throat, and was unable to swallow any food. The fever increased, and a couple of days previous to his death he had been delirious. On Saturday noon, Succaram got up, took up a lotah, and was seen going towards the water-pipe on the third floor of the house. A couple of minutes afterwards noise was heard of a heavy fall, and deceased was seen lying on the pavement at the bottom of the chawl. He was unconscious and was bleeding from a wound on the top of the head. The rent-collector brought in the police, who conveyed deceased to the J. J. Hospital, where Succaram never came to himself again, and died on Sunday night. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

BATHING FATALITY.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, at the morgue, on view of the body of Luximon Rama, aged sixteen years, having no fixed place of residence. Formerly deceased had been residing with his mother in Chunam Kiln Street, but about two years ago he left her, and since then he had been wandering about the town, and subsisted by begging. On Sunday afternoon, deceased was bathing in the sea at the back of the Churney Road station with two other lads. Shortly afterwards the two lads came out and went away, leaving Luxumon still bathing in the sea. Suddenly a heavy sea came over the deceased, and he cried "Save me! save me!!" A Hindu lad, standing on the beach, heard the cry and ran to the Chowpatty level-crossing and brought a police sepoy. As the deceased could not be then seen on the surface of the water, the sepoy brought some divers, who went into the sea and succeeded in recovering the body about two hours afterwards. Life was then extinct. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was returned by the jury.

KEEPING A COMMON GAMING-HOUSE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Totasing Gurumukhsing, a Purdasee, appeared before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, to answer a charge of keeping a common gaming-house and managing the same, brought against him by Inspector Sloane. Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, appeared for the accused. The facts of the case as stated by the police were that the accused kept a billiard-room at Falkland Road, where the game of "Lall Sufed" was carried on. The police raided the place with the Commissioner's warrant, and arrested several men, all of whom were brought up before his Worship and were convicted and fined. It was alleged that the accused was also present in the billiard-room at the time, but he managed to abscond through one of the windows on the first floor. He was seized by the police the next day. Mr. Kapadia, on behalf of the accused, denied keeping or managing the room, and that he was in the room when the others were arrested. It was impossible for the accused to abscond from that window. Mr. Kapadia further stated that all the windows on the side mentioned by the witnesses for the prosecution were blocked up by cross planks of wood. His Worship personally inspected the premises, and in the course of his judgment said that it was impossible for a man to escape through the window. It clearly showed that he was not present when the police raided the place. It was not proper to convict accused for general management, no date or time being fixed. His Worship discharged the accused.

A DESPERATE BURGLAR.—Shortly after midnight, on Sunday, Koonundmull Sadoomull, a Marwari shroff, having his shop adjoining the hot water tank of the Morarji Goculdas Mill, at Sopari Baugh Road, was aroused from sleep by hearing the noise as if someone had been breaking the chain of an adjoining shop-door. The Marwari got up, and went into his back room and saw the burglar busily engaged in breaking open the door. Without disturbing the thief, the Marwari quietly returned to the front room, and then proceeded to a policeman on the road, and informed him of what had occurred. The sepoy at once accompanied the Marwari to his shop, where, on their arrival, they heard a splash in the tank which adjoins the shop. The sepoy and the Marwari went into the mill compound, and saw a man in the water clinging to a stone in the wall, his head being above the water. As soon as the man saw the sepoy, he let go his hold, and was about to be drowned, when the sepoy caught hold of his "shendy," and with the assistance of the Marwari brought him out. The man appeared to be a Hindu of the labouring class, apparently aged thirty-five years. He was unconscious and was gasping. The sepoy put him in a victoria, and took him to the J. J. Hospital, where on arrival the house surgeon examined him and pronounced him to be dead. The body was then conveyed to the morgue. The water in the tank was not so hot as to prevent the sepoy from putting his hand in and bringing the man out. Buttaki was beaten throughout the town, but no one came forward to identify the deceased. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday morning, at the morgue, on view of the body of the deceased. After the evidence of witnesses was recorded, the jury returned a verdict that the death was due to a shock from the sudden immersion in a mill hot-water tank into which the man had jumped.

MARRIAGE A FAILURE—On Sunday evening, Bhagwandas Mohandas, aged thirty years, a Hindu mendicant, residing on the premises of a temple in the Kamatipoora Bazaar Road, committed suicide by taking an overdose of opium. It appears that about three months ago, Bhugwandas was married to a girl, aged nine or ten years. After the marriage the girl and her father went and lived with the deceased for about two months. About a month ago the girl became ill, and consequently her father took her to his house in the 4th Street, Kamatipoora. The deceased used to go to his father-in-law's house, and on several occasions asked him to allow him to take his wife to his house. The father of the girl refused the request, stating that unless he (deceased) gave a caste-dinner, he would not allow his daughter to go with him. Subsequently deceased sent a letter to his father-in-law, who took no notice of it. On Sunday forenoon, about 11 o'clock, Bhugwandas went again to his wife at her father's house, and seeing her alone asked her to get him some food at once. The wife told him that she had none to give him then, but that she would prepare some for him later on in the evening, when her father would bring some provisions at home. Deceased remained in the house until about 4 p.m., when he left it and went to an opium vendor's shop at Erskine Road. Here he purchased three-fourths of a tola of opium, which he swallowed, and then returned to his father-in-law's house, about 7 p.m., when he took his meal with his wife and her father, and went downstairs and laid himself down on a box. About an hour afterwards, Bhugwandas was heard breathing very heavily and found to be unconscious. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was ascertained that he was suffering from opium-poisoning. He never regained consciousness, and died late at night. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday morning, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of the deceased, when the jury brought in a verdict of suicide.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON A BAGATELLE TABLE-KEEPER.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Totasing Gurmukhsing and three others were again charged by Inspector Sloane with causing hurt to Valli Mahomed in a billiard-room at Falkland Road, on the 10th May last. Messrs. S. B. Kapadia and Velinker, pleaders, appeared for complainant, while the accused were defended by Mr. Moroji Cashinath, pleader. The story of the prosecution was that accused wanted to assault Mahomed Emam, who, they thought, was the cause of the police raid, the previous evening, on a billiard-room alleged to have been kept by the first accused, Totasing, and that the latter raised a blow to strike Mahomed Emam, who dodged it and ran away. A general fight then took place in which two or three men received injuries on the head. The first accused, Totasing, also received several wounds on the head, and his version was that he was sitting on a chair in front of Kanji Shivji's billiard-room in the same locality, when Mahomed Emam and others came and struck him. His Worship went to the billiard-room of Kanji Shivji, and personally inspected it as well as the Mahomed Emam's billiard-room, where the prosecution alleged, the assault had taken place. His Worship also marked the positions of the parties at the time of the alleged assault. After recording some evidence, the magistrate remarked that the question was under what circumstances the assault had been committed, and whether the story of the prosecution was credible. His Worship had fortunately had the benefit of a personal inspection of the place, and he thought it was well-nigh impossible to strike the blow across the table. If the accused persons had tried to go on the other side of the table, many men there could have, and would have, prevented them. The court, under the circumstances, had to fall back upon the other version. From the position of the sepoy it was impossible for him to have seen anything. The evidence given by the police was not satisfactory. It appeared that a general fight took place, in which both sides struck one another. His Worship gave accused the benefit of the doubt and discharged them.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BUDRUDIN TYABJEE.)

A CASE UNDER THE LAND ACQUISITION ACT.

IN THE MATTER OF GOVERNMENT AND GOVERDHANDAS KHIMJEE.

THIS was a reference to the court by Mr. J. M. Campbell, Collector of Bombay, under Act 10 of 1870, for the acquisition of land at DeLisle Road, required by the Bombay Municipality for a public street and for provision of frontage land. The acquisition of the land was ordered by Government in a notification published in a "Government Gazette" of 9th June 1892. Mr. Scott and Mr. Young, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the claimant, Goverdhandas Khimjee. The Hon. Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. Little, Government Solicitor, appeared for Government; and Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder and Co., appeared for the Bombay Municipality.

The Collector, in his reference to the High Court, said the claimant was interested in the land as owner thereof, as he paid the ground-rent bills to the Collector. No amount had been awarded or tendred under sections 5 or 17, as the land had not been damaged in any way, and the amount awarded under Section 11 was Rs. 26,659-9-5, inclusive of 15 per cent. for compulsion—850 square yards of front land at Rs. 10 the square yard, Rs. 8,500. 4,345-75 square yards of back land at Rs. 3 the square yard, Rs. 13,037-4-0. Building, Rs. 1,645. 15 per cent. for compulsion, Rs. 3,477-5-5, making a total of Rs. 26,659-9-5. From this total, each of the two lessees, Hirji Devcurn and Canjee Govindjee, was to get ½ of sale value of area leased, that is 1,500 square yards at Rs. 3 the square yard, or Rs. 1,125, plus 15 per cent., Rs. 168-12-0, or Rs. 1,293-12-0, leaving for Goverdhandas Khimjee, Rs. 24,072-1-5. The lessees had no interest in the amount. The amounts due to them had been retained in the Collector's office. The objection taken by Mr. Goverdhandas was as regarded the amount of compensation offered. The grounds on which the amount had been determined were that the sales of land by private individuals in the immediate neighbourhood went to show that the frontage value was Rs. 10 the square yard, and the back value was Rs. 3 the square yard. The Collector made his award on the 6th December 1894, and communicated the result to the parties on the 8th. Mr. Goverdhundas alone requested the Collector to make a reference to the High Court. The sum of Rs. 24,072-1-5, being the amount of the compensation awarded by the Collector, had been received by Goverdhundas under protest as to the sufficiency of the amount.

Evidence in the case of the claimant, in order to show that the value of the land in question was higher than that awarded by the Collector, was heard during the day.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE STRACHEY.)

A WEALTHY MEMON'S WILL IMPUGNED.

IN THE MATTER OF THE LAST WILL OF HAJEE TYEB HAJEE GANI.

THIS was a caveat to a petition for probate of the last will and testament of Hajee Tyeb Hajee Gani, a wealthy Memon merchant of Bombay, who died on the 21st July 1895. The applicants for the probate were Hajee Cassum, Hajee Gani and Hajee Sulleman Hajee Sumar. The application was opposed by Noorbai, the deceased's widow, Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the applicants, and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the caveatrix.

The case for the applicants was that the will put in was duly executed in Bombay, and that they were two of the executors, the other two refusing to join in the application. The proper assets that were likely to come to the hands of the executors were under the value of Rs. 2,23,058-6-0. The deceased, left behind his widow, a daughter, and the widow and children of a predeceased son. The applicants prayed that probate might be granted to them, reserving the right of the other executors to come in and join afterwards.

The caveatrix said that the deceased, at the time of his death, was possessed of considerable immoveable property of the value of about Rs. 1,15,000, and moveable property of the value of about Rs. 80,000. The caveatrix and her daughter became entitled respectively to shares equivalent to ⅛ and ½ in all the property left by him; and the alleged will, even if duly made, so far as it affected to deprive caveatrix and her daughter of their said shares, was inoperative. A suit had been filed in this court in which caveatrix and her daughter prayed that the estate of the deceased might be administered by the court, that the shares of the heirs might be ascertained and declared, &c., On the 20th July 1895, on which day the will purported to have been made, the deceased was not of sound disposing mind. He had been suffering from severe illness, and had been unable to leave his room for months, and previous to his death was in a very feeble mental condition. For the greater part of the day on the 20th July, he was in a state of semi-unconsciousness, and about 5 p.m. became totally unconscious, and so remained until his death. The document purporting to be the will was not prepared at his directions, nor was it read over or explained to him. A number of blanks therein were filled in by Hajee Sulleman Hajee Sumar, one of the applicants, without consulting or receiving any instructions from the deceased. At the time the document was alleged to be signed, no signature of any attesting witness was taken thereon; but a fair copy was made and signed afterwards. Under the circumstances, the caveatrix required the applicants to prove the will in solemn form.

The hearing of the case was proceeded with during the day.

THE CHEAP PASSAGE QUESTION.

A CORRESPONDENT of the "Pioneer" says:—The organisers of the Indian Passengers Defence League have obtained formal sanction from the authorities to submit a petition to Parliament in view to Indian officials being carried at rates below those charged to coldweather tourists when the next mail contract is concluded. It appears that India and Ceylon contribute £62,000 towards the Indian mail subsidy, but China only pays £6,000 whereas the distance to Hongkong is 7,000 miles further to Aden and back than the Bombay run. The organisers of the movement urge that the French Government has secured a reduction of 30 per cent from the Messageries Maritimes, in favour of its officials, and special rates for the carriage of all French Government stores, railway plant, arms, ammunition and specie, and that the British Government should at least make an attempt to see if it can do the same for its own servants. They state that when the above concessions are taken into account the Messageries mileage rate does not compare unfavourably with the present P. and O. contract, the rate of speed of each service being considered.

Surgeon-Major Forman, A. M. S., and Major K. M. Foss, Belgaum, are in charge of the movement; forms of petition can be obtained from the former officer shortly, and they will be presented to Parliament by a member whose opinions carry the utmost weight and respect.

DIVINE SERVICE.

Y. M. C. A.—GRANT ROAD BRANCH.

8-30 p.m.—Mr. Frank J. Clark will give a Bible Reading, which is open to all.

VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT IN INDIA.

Now that the Volunteer question is attracting such prominent notice, a brief examination of the actual strength of the Indian Volunteer force, as well as of its growth and progress, will not be uninteresting.

The total strength of the present Volunteer Establishment in India, amounts to about 28,000 men, who are enrolled; and of these about 25,000 are "efficient." This force is constituted in round numbers as follows:—Naval Volunteers 450 efficients out of 540 enrolled; Cavalry 1,250 efficients out of 1,400 enrolled; Artillery 750 efficients out of 800 enrolled; while the remainder are Infantry, mounted infantry, &c. All these are thus distributed among the various administrative provinces of the country:—Bengal has 4,500 efficients out of over 6,000 enrolled; the North-West Provinces and Oudh have 4,000 efficients out of about 4,100 enrolled; the Punjab has about 2,300 efficients who fall very little short of the number of enrolled; the Central Provinces possess 940 efficients out of 1,070 enrolled; Assam has 580 efficients out of 700 enrolled; Hyderabad can boast of almost all efficient out of 600 enrolled; the Berars have all the enrolled men efficient, viz., 120; Baluchistan has 87 efficients out of 90 enrolled; and Burmah slightly over 2,000 efficients out of 2,300 enrolled. In the Madras Presidency there are somewhat over 5,000 efficients out of about 5,500 enrolled, and in the Bombay Presidency 4,700 efficients out of nearly 5,000 enrolled. In all there are 53 Infantry corps; 8 companies of mounted Infantry—"Horse Fut" or "Mounted Infants" as they are facetiously styled in the Benighted South, two corps of Naval Volunteers; 11 Cavalry corps and 6 Artillery corps. And the total number of Volunteer officers is about 1,500.

The Volunteer movement commenced with the troubles of the great Mutiny of 1857. To the Benighted Presidency belongs the credit of having taken the lead in volunteering; for the worthy citizens of Madras first conceived the idea of forming themselves into a civic armed corps for the defence of their hearths and homes against the attacks of the far-distant Mutineer. Several hundreds of respectable men of all ages and of every conceivable physical configuration enrolled themselves as Volunteers. On the 9th July 1857, these ardent warriors, most of whom had never handled a weapon before, were assembled on the Madras Brigade Parade-ground and arms were served out to them. Some resolved themselves into Light cavalry: but the majority were content with the lot of the Infantry-man. After a short period of training, these Volunterrs attained a certain stage of efficiency and were able to preserve order in Madras during the Muhurrum, when trouble was apprehended. As long as the disturbances of the Mutiny lasted, the Madras Volunteer Guards (as they were styled) held together and rapidly improved in discipline and efficiency; but after peace was restored, interest in volunteering abated considerably, the respectable element rapidly dropped out of the ranks, which were filled with "detrimentals;" and some difficulty was experienced in even keeping the commissioned grades properly filled. This condition of affairs has more or less continued to the present moment; though it must be admitted that of late there has been a certain amount of improvement.

The next corps to be formed was the Nagpore Volunteer Rifle corps, which was raised in 1860. In the following year the movement extended to the Punjab and the 1st and 2nd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps were formed—the second of these being the Simla Volunteers. In 1862 the Behar Light Horse was called into existence and in 1863 the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps was found. The Volunteer movement now seemed to have flagged for the next five years; and it was not till 1868 that the next corps was constituted, viz., the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers. In 1869 the first Railway Volunteer Corps was raised, viz., the East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, and from this point it will be interesting to follow the development of Railway Volunteers. In 1873 the Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifle corps came into existence, and in 1875, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway VolunteerCorps was formed. In 1877, the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Corps followed suit. In 1879 the movement extended to Burmah and the Burma State Railway Volunteer corps was established. In 1880 the North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles were raised. Four years later (1884) the Madras Presidency followed the example of the other provinces, and the South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps was formed. In the following year the Madrass Railway Volunteers were raised, and in 1886 the Sothern Mahratha Railway Rifle Corps was called into existence. In 1888 we have the formation of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, and in 1890 that of the Midland Railway Volunteer Rifles.

In all there are eleven Railway Volunteer Corps with a total of slightly over 9,700 efficients out of about 10,150 enrolled. The numerically strongest corps is the senior one, viz., the East India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, with 1,701 efficients out of 1,734 enrolled. The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Corps, comes a good second with 1,487 efficients out of 1,534 enrolled; while the weakest corps is the most junior one, the Midland Railway Volunteer Rifles, with 348 efficients out of 352 enrolled.

Of the remaining Volunteer Corps, we will only consider the more important. In 1871 three of these were raised, viz., the Allahabad, Mussoorie and Naini Tal Volunteer Rifle Corps. In 1872 we have the formation of the Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps and the tiny Thomason College Volunteer Rifles Corps, which now furnishes 26 efficients. In 1877 "Bombay the Beautiful" became infected with the Volunteer Epidemic, and the Bombay Volunteer Corps was formed. Burmah also caught the contagion in the same year and two local corps were constituted, viz., the Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps, and the Moulmein Volunteer Rifle Corps. In 1878 the Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps in North India and the Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles in South India came into existence—and it goes without saying that the Coloneicy and Adjutancy of the latter corps are extremely desirable billets. In 1881 the Rohilkand Volunteer Rifle Corps was constituted and in 1882 the Hyderabad Volunteer Rifle Corps. The same year witnessed the introduction of the Volunteer movement into Assam, and the Shillong Volunteer Rifle Corps was started. In 1884 the Dacca Volunteer Rifles Corps and the Coorg-Mysore Rifles were found. The latter corps, which consists chiefly of European coffee-planters, a particularly efficient and its Adjutancy is much sought after appointment, for the Head-quarters are at Mercara in the pleasant province of Coorg. 1885 saw the birth of the Chittagong Volunteer Rifle Corps, the Malabar Volunteer Rifles (with a strong European coffee-planting element), the Orissa Volunteer Rifle Corps and the Godavery Rifle Volunteers, who in 1890 changed their appellation into East Coast Rifle Volunteers. The Poona Volunteer Corps and the Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles came into existence in 1887 and the Presidency (Calcutta) Volunteer Rifle Battalion in 1888. After this some Volunteer Reserve Corps (including the Allahabad Volunteer Reserve Corps) were called into more or less nominal existence, and in 1892 the junior Volunteer Infantry Corps was constituted,—viz., St. Michael's School Cadet Corps.

The Volunteer Artillery movement commenced in 1879, and the Benighted Presidency was again the first to enter the field. The Madras Artillery Volunteers were formed under the auspices of the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, the then "Satrap of the South," hence these gunners are known as the "Dook's Own." The present Major-Commandant is the Advocate-General of Madras, who, it is understood, prefers the calling of a professional gunner to that of a big legal gun. Burma followed the example of Madras in a few months, and the Rangoon Volunteer Artillery was constituted, to be followed in 1885 by the Moulmein Volunteer Artillery Corps. The Bombay Volunteer Artillery was not started till 1887; and amateur gunnery is apparently not much in vogue in "Bombay the Beautiful," for the local corps only furnishes 47 efficients. The Cossipore Artillery Volunteers, who were formed in 1884, are numerically the strongest corps with 321 efficients out of 347 enrolled. The Madras Artillery Volunteers come next with 125 efficients, and the Karachi Artillery Volunteers, who were founded in 1888, run them close with 121 efficients.

The existence of the Volunteer Cavalry dates from 1862, when, as already stated, the Behar Light Horse was formed. This corps is numerically the strongest as well as the senior of the eleven Volunteers Cavalry Corps, or rather detachments; and numbers 327 efficients out of 384 enrolled. The Surma Valley Light Horse, started in 1883, comes next with 254 efficients out of 279 enrolled. The Punjab Light Horse, the junior Cavalry Corps, founded in 1893, stands third with 105 efficients; and the Calcutta Light Horse, formed in 1881, is fourthwith 105 efficients. All the others are extremely weak; the Allahabad Light Horse (1884) and Bombay Light Horse (1885) have each 47 efficients, and are only superior in numbers to the Central Bengal Light Horse, is the weakest corps with 34 efficients.

In conclusion the Naval Volunteers may briefly be noticed. There are two corps of these, viz., the Calcutta Naval Volunteers (formed in 1883) with 280 efficients out of 300 enrolled; and the Rangoon Naval Volunteers (formed in 1892) with 169 efficients out of 237 enrolled. These Volunteers have been luckier than their colleagues in England, who were not viewed favourably by the authorities of the Royal Navy and were consequently disbanded a few years ago. The whole question of the maintenance of Naval Volunteers is best with difficulties and cannot be discussed now. It will suffice, however, to remark that the balance of professional opinion in the Royal Navy is scarcely in their favour; nevertheless our local Naval Volunteers must be congratulated on the state of efficiency they have attained.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendencyis particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Espl'ade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	9 11	6 82	8 58	6 41
Monday, June 15	0 9	0 82	0 11	0 82
Total	9 20	7 64	8 69	7 23
Total fall to June 15, 1895	4 36	2 91	2 99	2 69
Total fall to June 15, 1894	19 12	14 4	14 15	12 89

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m. at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m.; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

Return of Rainfall as registered at 6 a.m. on 14th June 1896.

	Ghandechi. In. ct.	Dhola. In. ct.	Jetalsar. In. ct.
Previous Total	0 18	0 99	1 5
Rainfall on 13th June	1 43	1 10	0 0
Total up to date	1 61	2 9	1 5

KHANDALLA.

The Rainfall registered in Khandalla Up to date is as follows:—

1896.	In. cts.
May 31st	1 20
June 5th	1 45
„ 6th	1 27
„ 13th	0 37
„ 14th	1 2
	5 31

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 15TH OF JUNE, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samll shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max,) and minimum (min,) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE		Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June, to date.	Variation, 1st June to date
Delhi	29·488	ESE	4	93·0	76·9	63	...	0·75	+0·17
Agra	29·458	SW	6	102·0	83·7	62	0·08	0·09	−0·48
Cawnpore	29·477	NNE	6	103·9	80·1	85	0·01	0·01	...
Allahabad	29·463	C	6	104·1	80·8	73	0·40	1·30	+0·53
Jhansi	29·482	C	6	105·1	77·7	85	1·58	2·32	+1·09
Jacobabad	29·413	C	5	115·1	89·5	58	...	0·05	+0·05
Karachi	29·454	WSW	13	96·3	86·0	74	...	...	...
Jeypore	29·481	WNW	3	101·1	82·9	46	...	0·08	−0·58
Ajmere	29·506	W	6	95·4	75·1	73	0·85	2·97	−2·59
Deesa	29·503	WSW	9	95·8	81·0	63	...	1·00	−0·76
Ahmedabad	29·491	W	1	88·2	78·1	75	...	2·30	...
Bhuj	29·488	WNW	18	100·0	82·9	75	...	...	−0·58
Rajkot	29·509	WNW	4	96·4	73·7	83	...	3·72	+2·90
Veraval	29·507	W	10	89·1	77·3	84	1·11	1·20	..
Neemuch	29·531	WSW	...	92·8	77·1	75	0·08	1·02	+0·36
Indore	29·520	Calm	4	89·7	75·6	75	...	0·88	−1·85
Saugor	29·432	WSW	3	93·3	77·6	75	...	1·43	+0·59
Jubulpore	29·493	WSW	4	93·5	79·6	62	...	1·51	−0·05
Hoshangabad	29·482	Calm	3	90·8	74·6	74	...	2·46	−0·28
Khandwa	29·514	NW	5	92·7	79·1	68	...	2·43	+0·70
Raipur	29·497	SSW	3	90·3	78·5	63	0·10	2·64	+0·13
Nagpur	29·486	SSW	6	96·8	82·0	67	...	0·94	−2·65
Amraoti	29·501	W	4	92·2	76·8	75	0·03	6·38	+3·71
Akola	29·491	WNW	5	95·9	79·3	79	0·10	1·13	−1·03
Surat	29·499	SW	L	90·6	77·6	76	...	0·26	−1·94
Malegaon	29·523	WSW	8	93·4	74·6	89	0·67	4·37	+1·91
Bombay	29·554	N	6	86·5	79·3	87	0·90	7·06	+0·61
Poona	29·553	SW	10	87·0	74·8	72	...	2·56	+0·25
Ahmednagar	29·570	W	5	83·6	70·9	91	0·77	7·07	..
Aurangabad	29·603	NW	8	85·8	76·7	87	3·30	8·03	...
Sholapur	29·518	NW	7	89·3	75·0	65	...	2·00	−1·16
Ratnagiri	29·550	ESE	4	84·4	77·9	89	0·68	4·84	−10·64
Belgaum	29·561	Calm	14	81·7	69·8	83	...	3·19	−0·71
Goa	29·531	S	11	86·0	77·4	83	0·67	9·95	...
Karwar	29·603	SW	5	87·2	76·5	85	3·20	17·00	−3·05
Mangalore	29·615	WSW	3	84·8	74·9	93	4·07	22·32	+2·53
Calicut	29·686	WNW	15	85·7	74·5	90	1·60	18·35	+0·34
Cochin	29·714	NE	H	78·7	72·2	91	4·55	15·19	−1·22
Bangalore	29·660	WSW	8	86·3	69·3	86	0·04	1·39	−0·98
Secunderabad	29·532	W	4	93·1	74·8	75	0·14	3·56	+1·17
Masuliptam	29·556	S	9	92·6	81·1	82	0·04	2·79	+0·18
Bellary	29·595	C	5	95·2	74·9	57	0·2	0·31	−0·67
Cuddapah	29·584	NW	M	101·2	79·9	68	...	3·11	+1·21
Madras	29·590	SSW	6	95·0	81·5	72	...	..	−1·03
Coimbatore	29·665	W	5	91·4	69·3	73	0·73	1·51	+0·65
Trichinopoly	29·631	WSW	11	98·1	77·8	61	...	0·21	−0·47
Negapatam	29·608	NW	7	92·0	76·4	70	...	1·14	+0·29
Colombo	29·716	WSW	11	80·0	76·5	80	0·07	6·41	+1·41
Aden	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall:—J J H=1·21 (9·05); G T H=0·82 (7·61); St G H=1·22 (8·28); C P=0·90 (7·06).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly to rapidly in Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, Berar, the Central Provinces, the Bombay Presidency, and at Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary and Cuddapah, and has been steady, or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the Indus Valley, and highest in the extreme south. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Bangalore, 16 at Akola, and 14 at Trichinopoly. The maximum temperature is 3° to 4° in excess of the normal at Karachi, Ratnagiri, Karwar, Calicut and Cuddapah, and the minimum in large excess at Jacobabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 115° at Jacobabad and the lowest 69° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in many places. Heavy rain has fallen at Cochin (4·55"), Mangalore (4·07"), Aurangabad (3·30") and Karwar (3·20"), over an inch at Calicut (1·60") and Jhanshi, (1·58"), and light to moderate showers at Allahabad, Ajmere, Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Goa, Secunderabad, Bellary and Coimbatore. The abnormal chart indicates that the depression noticed in yesterday's report has moved northwards, and now lies somewhere to the westwards of Karwar out at sea. The winds along the coast from Mangalore northwards as far as Ratnagiri are cyclonic, and as the sea is rough to very rough from Ratnagiri to Cochin, the weather is in a very unsettled condition. The barometer is much below the normal over nearly the whole country lying to the south of Latitude 22° and to the west of Longitude 79°, and as the fall is general the depression does not much affect the weather. Winds are hence moderate to light along the West Coast from Mangalore nothwards as far as Veraval. The barometer is falling rapidly at Veraval and Rajkot where the fall since yesterday is about 170' and the weather on and off the West Coast between Mangalore and Cutch-Mandvi is suspicious and in a very unsettled condition. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is one and a quarter times steeper than usual, and indicates the probability of heavy rain. To the north of Karwar as far as Bombay the gradient is half its average strength and rain is to be expected there and also at the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency. Local showers are also probable in Berar, the Central and North-West Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat and at the northerly stations in the Madras Presidency. The heavy rainfall on the Malabar Coast will csuse a further fall of barometer along the coast from Karwar northwards as far as Dwarka.

JUNE, 14.

Pressure has decreased briskly in Sind, Central India, on the Malabar Coast, and at Allahabad, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Malegaon, Bombay, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar and Coimbatore, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been strong at Colombo, Belgaum, Poona, and Khandwa. This morning the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Bhuj, 18 at Malegaon, and 16 at Raipur. Colombo reports a severe gale at 8 a. m., this morning. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of the normal in Berar, the Central Provinces and at Secunderabad, Indore, Ajmere, Jeypore, Jhansi and Agra, and the minimum 7° in excess at Agra. The highest temperature in the shade was 115° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 66° at Bangalore. Humidity has increased at many of the reporting stations, and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Heavy rain has fallen at Karwar (3·45"), Rajkot (2·92") and Ajmere (2·10"), over an inch at Hoshangabad (1·45"), Amraoti (1·28"), Mangalore, (1·24") Colombo (1·07") and Negapatam (1·04"), and light to moderate showers at Secunderabad, Bangalore, Cochin, Goa, Ratnagiri, Aurangabad, Ahmednagar, Surat, Akola, Khandwa, Indore, Ahmedabad and Deesa. The abnormal chart indicates a further northward advance of the strong monsoon current from the Indian Ocean, and the weather in Ceylon and on and off the Malabar Coast is very unsettled, and strong squally winds with gales are probably blowing to the south-westwards of Cochin, and to the westwards of Colombo out at sea. In consequence of this the barometer, as anticipated in yesterday's report, has fallen on the Malabar Coast, where it is now a little more than a tenth below the normal. At Cochin and Calicut the sea is rough, and at Colombo a severe gale of wind is reported to be blowing. It is very probable that a depression actually exists or is forming in front of this monsoon current, and as it is advancing on the Malabar Coast, a further fall of barometer at the West Coast stations to the south of Surat is to be expected. The monsoon gradient on the whole of the West Coast from Cochin to Bombay is nil, but as the depression from the sea affects the weather over nearly the whole country lying to the south of Latitude 20°, rain is to be expected in many places. Conditions are also favourable for local rain in Gujarat, Berar, the Central Provinces, Central India and Rajputana. In Ceylon also conditions are very favourable for rain. The weather on and off the West Coast between Cochin and Veraval is in an unsettled condition. Yesterday's telegram from Seychelles states "S.S.E. trades increasing in force, and that a ship arrived from Mauritius reports strong trades." To day's telegram from Seychelles states "moderate to fresh S. S. W. wind and lightning to west."

The mail steamer Ganges left Aden on the 9th and reports having experienced up to Latitude 15° N., Longitude 53° E., at midnight on the 10th, moderate to light south-easterly, south-westerly and variable winds and confused sea and swell: to Latitude 18° 08' N., Longitude 66° 45' E., at noon on the 13th, moderate to gentle monsoon, overcast sky, passing showers and high sea; to arrival north westerly, south-westerly, north-easterly and variable winds and south-west swell.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 14th June 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m, and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ... inches	29·604
Temperature of the Air ... degrees	84·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80·0
Dew Point	78·5
Relative humidity of Air	·827
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	8·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day) ... degrees	86·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	83·0
General Directions of wind*	W, WNW, SEW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ... miles	187
Fall of Rain	0·82
Total fall during month	6 97
„ „ year	7·23
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 15th	0·09

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Den of Airlie, 2275 tons, Captain P Singer, cleared yesterday for Genoa and London, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Fultala 4156 tons, Captain M D Blott, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Calcutta (27th May), with a general cargo.

THE s s Kt Templar, 2704 tons, Captain W W Pain, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Colombo in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captaion C R Kendall, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Karachee (12th June), with a general cargo and 56 deck passengers:—She will sail to-day for the same ports, with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

THE s s Thibet, 1695 tons, Captain Garrett, which arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Jeddah (22nd June) via Aden, with 972 pilgrims as passengers. During the voyage 18 pilgrims died of natural causes. The vessel is consigned to Mr Hajee Cassum Joosub.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Pachumba (s)	Kendall	Karachee, June 12.
	Kt Templar (s)	Pain	Colombo, June 10.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Pachumba, Rickford, for Karachee.
„ Den of Airlie, Singer, for Genoa and London.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Tokio, for Hull via Karachee.
„ Ganges for Aden.
„ Goa, for Zanzibar, &c.
„ Chyebassa, for coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

June. ARRIVAL.

12 Strathfillan s ......Osborne........Bombay June 3.

DEPARTURES.

June 12.—Steamers Commilla, Shahzada and City of Canterbury.

MADRAS.

June. ARRIVALS.

12 Secundra s .... Singapore.
Clan Macalister s.. .... Cocanada.
Nawab s .... Calcutta.
Lalpoora s .... Calcutta.

June. DEPARTURE.

10 Palitana s........ .... Rangoon.
Putiala s .... Negapatam.

KARACHI.

June. ARRIVALS.

1 Alphee s ....Etienne .....Persian Gulf.
Ursa s ....Phippin........Middlesbro.
2 Drachenfels s.......Kenneweig ..Hamburg & Antwerp via Bombay.
4 Pachumba s ....Kendall.........Bombay.
5 Bahaduri s ....Fairweather..Bombay.
7 Mecca s ....Thomas........Bombay.

June. DEPARTURES.

1 Alphee s ....Etienne.......Bombay.
2 Munificent s ....Dudley ......Bombay.
Hillbrook s..........Homewood ...Liverpool & Aberdeen.
3 Dumra s ....Russell ....Bombay.
5 Pachumba s ....Kendall........Bombay.
Drachenfels s ....Kenneweig...Bombay.
Bahaduri s ....Fairweather..Bombay.
9 Mecca s..........Thomas........Persian Gulf.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

S. S. Ursa, Phippen, Pestonji Bhicaji.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 15.

FROM GLASGOW.

Persia s—2 cases whisky, Eduljee Bezonjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Persia s—5 cases soap, Tyabally Akbarally.

Methley Hall s—135 cases candles, A H Heptoolabhoy; 45 cases stout, and 30 cases ale, Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Sons and Co; 60 cases ale, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM LONDON.

Munificent s—20 cases medicine, Heerjee Mooljee and Co; 9 cases medicine, Bright and Co; 51 cases sherry, Jamsetjee Framjee; 10 cases chemicals, V Amidas; 13 cases medicine, V Bhicca and Co; 2 cases medicine, M Amersey and Co.

Peninsular s—52 cases medicine, J A Kirkbride and Co; 4 hogsheads portwine, 3 hogsheads whisky, Phipson and Co; 5 cases ham, &c., A M Sodder; 7 cases medicine, V Bhica and Co; 4 cases medicine, C Odhowjee; 2 cases medicine, Moolchand Veljee and Co; 10 cases medicine, V Nathoo and Co; 35 cases whisky, 121 cases port, and sherry wine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 72 cases port and sherry, Jamsetjee Framjee; 25 bottles quick silver, M Premchand; 7 cases medicine, H Lalli and Co; 25 bottles quick silver, M Jadowjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Rheinfels s—86 cases writing paper, S A S Dawood.

Peninsular s—2 cases medicine, V Bhica and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Bangalore s—6 bales paper, F Fischer and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Peninsular s—2 casks brandy, and 3 hogsheads claret, Phipson and Co; 6 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Shannon s—2 hogsheads wine, Noel and Richard.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Peninsular s—35 cases gin, Jamsetjee Framjee.

FROM VENICE.

Mazagon s—5 bales paper, F Fischer and Co.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 2ND TO 8TH JUNE.)

EXPORTS.

Mecca s (Bombay)—901 cwt cotton unpressed, 500 cwt wheat, 100 corges hide for transhipment to Barcilona 100 corgs hide for transhipment to Venice.

Dumra s (Bombay)—751 cwt cotton unpressed, 101 cwt wool unpressed, 1153 cwt rapesed &c, 5792 cwt wheat, 2 cwt rice, 181 corges skins, 50 corges hide for transhipment to Venice.

Locksley Hall s (Liverpool)—245 bales cotton, 2749 bales wool, 18284 cwt wheat, 278 cwt saltpetre, and 139 lbs tea.

Locksley Hall s (Genoa)—342 bales cotton, 59500 cwts gingelly-seed, 262 corges skins, 425 corges hide, and 2000 cwt bones.

Dwarka s (Bombay)—362 cwts cotton unpressed; 96 cwt wool unpressed; 6718 cwt wheat, 4 cwt rice, and 1149 corges skins.

Purulia s (Bombay)—6003 cwt gingellyseed for transhipment to Venice, 596 cwt wheat, and 125 corges hide for transhipment to Venice.

IMPORTS.

St Irene s (Antwerp and Newport)—2 cwt steel.

Locksley Hall s (Liverpool)—2095 pieces grey goods (foreign), 1803 pieces white goods (foreign), and 80 pieces prints (foreign).

Bahaduri s (Bombay)—80 pieces grey goods (foreign), and 1100 pieces white goods (foreign).

Hillbrook s (Liverpool via Bombay)—516 pieces white goods (foreign).

Dumra s (Bombay)—150 pieces grey goods (foreign), 50 pieces grey goods (Indian); 935 pieces white goods (foreign); and 718 pieces prints (foreign).

Bahaduri s (Bombay)—8 cwt iron bar &c., 120 cwt steel.

Dwarka s (Bombay)—9391 pieces grey goods (foreign), 12213 pieces grey goods (Indian), 27851 pieces white goods (foreign), 13507 pieces prints (foreign), 18400 lb grey yarns (Indian), 5000 lbs, T red and dyed yarns (foreign), and 18 cwt copper.

Kapurthala s (Bombay)—35 pieces grey goods (Indian), 90 pieces whitegoods (foreign), 200 pieces prints (foreign).

Munificent s (London)—24 pieces prints (foreign), 504 cwt iron bar &c., 250 cwt steel.

Dumra s (Bombay)—9364 pieces grey goods (foreign), 27747 pieces grey goods (Indian), 32082 pieces white goods (foreign, 5579 pieces prints (foreign), 210 pieces prints (foreign), 3400 lb grey yarns (foreign), 16700 lb grey yarns (Indian), 13060 lb T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 1500 lb T red and dyed yarns (Indian), 29 cwt iron bar &c., 74 cwt steel, 10 cwt copper and 10 cwt yellow metal.

Drachenfels s (Hamburg and Antwerp via Bombay)—701 cwt iron bar &c, and 7262 cwt steel.

Pachumba s (Bombay)—6475 pieces grey goods, (foreign), 18209 pieces grey goods, (Indian), 16417 pieces white goods (foreign), 2935 pieces prints (foreign), 32 pieces prints, (Indian), 1600 lb grey yarns, (foreign), 3500 lb grey yarns, (Inian), 3250 lb T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 40 cwt copper.

Bahaduri s (Bombay)—650 pieces grey goods (foreign), 950 pieces grey goods (Indian), 3650 pieces white goods (foreign), 50 pieces prints (foreign), 400 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 10 cwt copper, and 5 cwt yellow metal.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent, and consequetly magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

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WATERPROOF BILLIARD COVERS indispensable during the Monsoon, may be obtained at JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 1?, Marine Street.

FOR SALE.—Two Horizontal High Pressure Steam Engines 12in. Cylinder 24in. stroke. 110 revolutions, 80 lbs. steam pressure. In good condition: being removed to make room for larger Engines. For further particulars apply to No. "323," care of this Office.

DANTRA and Co.'s well-known TEAS—Rose Orange Pekoe Re. 1-10; Rose Pekoe Re. 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-6; Flowery Pekoe Re. 1-4; Orange Pekoe Re. 1-2; Pekoe Re. 1; Pekoe Souchong Ans. 14; Souchong Ans. 12 and Congou Ans. 10 per lb. N. B. DANTRA and Co. 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, a first-rate PORTUGUESE COOK, for a family of three. High wages will be given to a really good man. Apply with testimonials to "No. 1," Kirkee.

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BEST NILGIRIS TEAS.—Just unpacked a fresh Consignment of New Season Tea, Broken O. Pekoe, per lb packet, Re. 1-4; Orange Pekoe, per lb, Re. 1; Pekoe, per lb., As. 12 only; Loose Tea, per lb., As. 10. PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

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GENERAL LORD ROBERTS;
H.E. LORD WENLOCK, GOVERNOR of MADRAS.

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At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
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Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 15.

THE latest commercial advices through Reuter were referred to in our report under Saturday evening's date; and we now annex our usual weekly comparative Statement of the movements of Cotton.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Week's receipts	12,000	15,000	18,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	12,000	31,000	13,000
" " Continent	25,000	17,000	14,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,114,000	7,860,000	5,808,000
" exports to U. K. do.	2,159,000	3,357,000	2,775,000
" " to Continent do.	2,165,000	3,149,000	2,206,000
" Stock in the Ports	280,000	461,000	387,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 12th instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Total supply of all kinds	2,380,000	3,603,550	3,109,130
" " Surats	319,000	327,090	326,250

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Stock in Liverpool	976,000	1,627,110	1,508,250
" London	6,000	8,000	7,000
American Afloat	40,000	70,000	32,000
East Indian "	21,000	27,000	11,000
Total	1,043,000	1,732,110	1,558,251
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 29-32d.	3 13-16d.	4 1-16d.
" Good Dhollera	3 1-8d.	3 1-16d.	3 1-4d.
Difference	25-32d.	¾d.	13-16d.

MONEY.—Little further movement took place in this market last week, and the Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank issued to-day shows a decrease of 1¾ lakh in the Cash Balance, at 176¾ lakhs. As far as the trade enquiry goes, however, a further material increase in the Balance would have been disclosed but for a net falling off of some 11 lakhs in Public Deposits and some increase in Government Securities, for the net decrease in trade requirement, owing to a considerable addition to Private Deposits, and a decrease in Loans, counterbalanced by some increase in Bills Discounted shows a diminution of of 14¼ lakhs, compared with a decrease of 30¼ lakhs in the week preceding:—

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec.	Rs. 11,78,539
" " Branches	Inc.	" 85,319
Other	"	" 15,48,546
Government Securities	"	" 3,01,367
Other Authorized "		Equal.
Loans "	Dec.	" 7,54,591
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Inc.	" 8,33,573
Balances with other Banks	"	" 41,340
Cash	Dec.	" 1,71,483

COTTON.—Rather more business has been reported in Cotton here to-day, the total purchases summing up 1,650 bales. Of these exporters are credited with 700 bales consisting of 400 Compta, at Rs. 184; 200 Julgaum, at Rs. 161; and 100 Dhollera, at Rs. 161; the balance of 950 bales taken by the Mills being made up of 250 Dhulia, at Rs. 151¼; 200 Rampore, at Rs. 169-77; and 100 each of Julgaum, at Rs. 159; Khundwa, at Rs. 172; Bengal, at Rs. 159; Broach, at Rs. 190; and Oomrawattee, at Rs. 167 per candy. The tone of the market has been steady, and prices are all unchanged.

WHEAT has been steady in tone, but no accession to the volume of business passing for shippers' account has taken place; and quotations are unaltered.

SEEDS.—There has been a much better enquiry from exporters in this market to-day, and a large business has been reported, the feeling having been steady.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,552	bales.
Wheat	16,886	cwts.
Linseed	7,894	"
Rapeseed	2,835	"
Poppyseed	1,812	"
Castorseed	1,872	"
Groundnuts	1,577	"

FREIGHTS are nominally unchanged. The market is dull in tone and takers of tonnage show no inclination to pay the rates asked by holders.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 2d. for Bank Demand and Telegraphic, and at 1s. 2 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. A large selling business was done by the Banks at from 1s. 2 1-16d. to 1s. 2 3-32d. and rates hardened somewhat, the market closing firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 1-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 1-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 3-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 2 1-8d.	"
Francs do.	1·48½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 110 9-16 and rates weakened during the day to 110¼ for cash, and 110 3-8 for the settlement on the 29th of this month closing on the reduced level in both positions.

SHARES.—The market continues without animation, and we note in Mill Scrip an advance of Rs. 25 in Jubilee Mills; Rs. 20 in China; Rs. 15 in Hindustan, and Rs. 2½ each in Sun and Swadeshi; and in Presses, a rise of Rs. 5 in French, and a falling off to the same extent in Mofussil and Co.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3 1-8

The Manchester market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	113 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	120¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 3-4
Bar Silver	31 3-8

The sum of about £1,75,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, JUNE 13.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall left here this morning.

The Hall Line steamer Haddon Hall left here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 13.

The City Line steamer City of London left here for Bombay this morning.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Stuart arrived here this afternoon.

ADEN, JUNE 14.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Amphitrite, from Trieste left for Bombay this morning.

SUEZ, JUNE 13.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Poseidon, from Bombay arrived this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, JUNE 13.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Vindobona, from Kobe left for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JUNE 15.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Pekin arrived here yesterday afternoon.

SINGAPORE, JUNE 13.

The Florio-Rubattino Company steamer Bisagno left to-day for Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 13th June, compared with the Statement of 6th June, 1896:—

LIABILITIES.	June 6. Rs.	June 13. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	52,00,000	52,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	69,47,175	57,68,636
Do. do. at Branches	33,64,142	34,49,461
Other Deposits	3,36,48,551	3,51,97,097
Post Bills	8,487	8,726
Credits, undrawn	30,19,251	27,81,725
Rs.	6,21,87,606	6,24,05,645
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	77,51,832	80,53,199
Other authorised Securities	42,15,120	42,15,120
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	76,94,953	76,58,776
Loans do. do. do.	97,75,857	90,21,266
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,41,93,060	1,50,29,633
Dead Stock	4,03,450	4,03,450
Stamps and Stationery	21,543	22,553
Bullion	...	...
Balances with other Banks	2,77,920	3,19,260
Cash	1,78,53,871	1,76,82,383
Rs.	6,21,87,606	6,24,05,645

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BROACH.

IN MEMORIAM.

IN loving memory of Robert Hill Wilson, younger son of Hugh Wilson, W. S., of Edinburgh, who died at Broach, Guzerat, on the 15th June 1895, aged 56 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

KAPURTHALA—June 9, at St Helen's, Mussoorie, the Rani of Kapurthala, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

McINERNY—ATKINSON—June 10, at the Church of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, Saharanpore, Michael McInerny, Superior Revenue Establishment, State Railways (retired), to Isabella Clough Atkinson, of Forest Hill, London.

DEATHS.

CRADDOCK—June 6, at Simla, Emily Florence, the only daughter of the late James Craddock, of Simla.

FLEMING—June 5, at Hope Tea Estate, of acute diarrhœa, J Niel Fleming, Assistant, Hope Tea Co, Ld, Dooars.

HARRIS—June 9, at No 3, Upper Wood Street, Calcutta, Adelaide Mary (May), the dearly loved wife of Geo P Harris.

HARCOURT—June 11, at Calcutta, Anne Matilda, wife of P M Harcourt, Esq, late of Silliguri, aged 52 years, and 11th months.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1896.

IT is understood in circles likely to be well informed that a force of not less than 10,000 men will be despatched from India to the Soudan, before the contemplated operations are undertaken in the autumn. It is to be hoped that the military authorities will be considerate enough, when making the necessary arrangements, to give timely notice to the regiments and supplementary officers selected for this second expedition, so that they may be saved the inconvenience, the unnecessary expense, and the incidental worries occasioned by the suddenness with which the orders were issued when the first contingent was despatched to Suakin. The transfer of officers from British regiments to bring the number serving in the Native battalions up to war strength, was apparently made at the last moment in May, and the result was much needless vexation and harassment. Since our military system in India with its four brand new Army corps, and its improved system of mobilisation has been avowedly based, *mutatis mutandis*, on the German model, it would be well to bear in mind that the essence of the system is that every officer and man knows beforehand exactly the position assigned to him, and the train by which he has to proceed to his destination, when the word "mobil" is uttered. All arrangements are made in advance, and nothing has to be improvised in haste and at heavy cost when the hour of departure is announced. This is, however, by the way. The question which is being canvassed is, what role is reserved for the additional troops from India which will be sent from Bombay to Africa within the next two months. If we are to credit the special correspondent of the *Standard* at Cairo, it was decided at the end of May, that no British troops should go south from Akasheh, but that instead, Indian troops should be sent from Massowah by Kassala to co-operate with the Egyptians in an advance either on Dongola or on Khartoum. This alternative was evidently in Lord Salisbury's mind when he informed the House of Lords, on the 12th inst., that Dongola is the present objective of the Nile expedition, but that he would not consider Egypt safe until her flag floats again over Khartoum. The significance of this declaration is not lessened by the Prime Minister's refusal to pledge the Government to a forward policy beyond Dongola in this or in any year. The fact that General Kitchener, while given a free hand in regard to Dongola, has been instructed not to go beyond that point, implies clearly enough that the Sirdar will have under his orders the military strength necessary for an advance on Omdurman if the word be given.

A good deal will, no doubt, depend on the possibility of utilising Kassala as a base for a strong Indian force threatening Khartoum. Kassala is about two hundred miles nearly due west of Massowah and Khartoum, two hundred and fifty miles west of Kassala, the Atbara or Black Nile flowing from south to north fifty miles west of Kassala, which is situated on a tributary stream. Massowah would necessarily be the port of disembarkation and of supply for an army desirous of making Kassala its base, against Omdurman at the confluence of the White and Blue Niles, two hundred miles from the Atbara. The Italian Government would, doubtless, be willing enough that Massowah should be used for the time being as a *place d'Armes* for an Anglo-Indian army destined to operate in the far interior against the Dervishes, who were besieging Kassala with every prospect of taking it only a few weeks ago. But since then the Italians have not only withdrawn from the greater part of the territory between Massowah and Kassala, but have abandoned their claim to a protectorate over it. This was done under the pressure of King Menelik's victorious army of 120,000 men. To renew the disastrous conflict with the Abyssinians, would require, according to the estimate of the Italian War Office, 150,000 men and an enormous expenditure of treasure. The net result is that the Negus dominates, if he does not actually occupy, the line of communications between Massowah and Kassala. The Italians are negotiating a peace, and have no desire to try conclusions again with the redoubtable potentate at whose hands they have suffered so many reverses. If Menelik makes peace with the Italians, what will be his attitude towards a British Indian force moving across his territory or under the shadow of his mountains to Kassala, to strike a blow at the Mahadists, who at his instance, and with his assistance, laid siege to that town three months since? It has been stated, on what must be official authority, that the Negus has offered his assistance to the Khalifa in the present war, and invited him to enter into an alliance against the Europeans. Menelik, throughout his war with Italy, has received the moral support of France and Russia. He has had the benefit of the advice of French and Russian officers, while importing weapons of precision and abundant ammunition through French territory. It is not unreasonable to conclude that he is very much under the influence of the two Powers, which, while befriending him, have protested against the Dongola expedition. That expedition was professedly undertaken as a means of affording relief to the Italians when hard pressed at Kassala by the Dervishes, whom Menelik had supplied with rifles and corn for the express purpose. There is, therefore, nothing to excite surprise in his offering to assist the Khalifa in his turn against a European enemy. It has been said that it would be impossible for the Abyssinians, who are Christians, to co-operate with Mahomedans, with whom they have a blood feud for centuries. King Johannes, Menelik's predecessor, was slain by them in battle, and his head sent to the Mahdi; how, then, could Abyssinians and Dervishes enter into an alliance?

The answer must be found in events. But, meanwhile, it is as well to bear in mind that Abyssinians fought in the Dervish ranks in the recent encounter outside Kassala, and that Menelik has actually proffered his assistance to the Mahdists in the present war. In taking that step he is but following the example of Johannes, who proposed to the Mahdi to enter into a league against the Europeans when the Italians occupied Massowah. The Mahdi, believing that he was sufficiently strong to conquer Egypt and Turkey single-handed and Abyssinia to boot, rejected the proposal and made war on Johannes. In the battle that ensued, the Mahdists were in extremities when a chance shot slew the King, causing a panic which resulted in the destruction of his army. The Khalifa, who is not a mystic, but a practical soldier, is not likely to reject Menelik's offer, if seriously made. It would not be easy to exaggerate the difficulties which such an alliance would throw in the way of an expedition advancing from Massowah to Kassala and thence across the Atbara to Khartoum. The distance from that seaport to the point where the White and Blue Niles meet is nearly five hundred miles as the crow flies; but the route which would have to be actually followed would be considerably more. Communications even five hundred miles long through mountains for the first half, and across a nearly waterless desert for the second, would require to be kept open by a considerable force. The operating army would have to be sufficiently large to fight Menelik if he offered battle. He might instead of fighting, play a waiting game and cut off supplies, thus retarding the movement against Khartoum. The Italians except at Kassala were never operating at a distance exceeding a hundred and fifty miles from their sea-base, yet they found it well-nigh impossible to victual their troops in a broken and mountainous country, which produces nothing and is absolutely roadless. The proposal to march on Khartoum from Massowah is open to even more serious objections than those which were found insuperable when urged against the Suakin-Berber route in 1884. The vast distances between the wells and the paucity of the water-supply, even when the wells are reached, render it impossible for any considerable force to reach Berber from Suakin. The more southern route would be impracticable to an army which had not first crushed Menelik and his well-equipped army.

LORD SALISBURY gave a somewhat unsatisfactory reply to the deputation of Associated Chambers of Commerce, which waited upon him to ask the support of Government for making trade routes to China, either by building or guaranteeing railways. The Premier intimated that Government would be unable to assist any railway outside British territory, but added that, if a powerful and solvent company was formed, Government would do their utmost to assist in carrying the railway to the edge of British territory. No hard and fast rule should be laid down in this matter, for circumstances alter cases, and surely this statement was qualified by remarks of which Reuter has given us no hint; while the expenditure of public money in the construction of a railway through a particular strip of foreign territory may be undesirable one day, such expenditure may be of paramount importance the next. How will the Premier be able to explain away this declaration, if, as is considered very probable, a railway is constructed a few months hence from Suakin to Berber, by British officers and with British loans, if not actually at the cost of Great Britain? He would certainly not care to say by way of explanation that the Soudan is British territory, for he is well aware what a ferment this would cause on the Continent. Our great rival in Asia adopts a very different policy to that indicated in the Premier's speech. Not only is Russia making arrangements with China which will enable her to send her troops and her sailors by rail direct to Port Arthur, but she is also seeking to extend the great influence already gained in Persia by her railways there. The Kingdom to which Mozuffer-ud-Din has lately succeeded is girdled in with Russian railways, and that Power could in less than a month call up its troops and place a force of fifteen thousand men in Meshed. The St. Petersburg Government has also of late renewed its activity in the matter of railway extension in the direction of Herat, and now has an unbroken line of railway in Central Asia stretching from the Caspian to Tashkend, a distance of 11,000 miles. This state of affairs has led military experts to urge that the Amir of Kabul should be again approached with a view to obtain his consent to the construction of the line to Kandahar for which the materials have been lying ready in the plain beyond the Kojah tunnel for some years.

We do not share the opinion that the time has come for this forward move, or that there is anything in the present phase of the Central Asian question to cause alarm. We simply mention these facts to point out that the Premier was ill-advised in committing Her Majesty's Ministers to a refusal to construct or assist in the construction of "any Railway outside British territory," and that the statement was made at an inopportune moment. At least some distinction should have been drawn in this refusal between lines intended to open up trade routes and those built for strategic purposes, but even if the statement had referred the former class of lines alone, we should doubt the wisdom of Government policy. Take, for instance, the case to which the deputation from the Chambers of Commerce had especial reference—that of railway communication into China. It is too soon as yet to say definitely whether or no the Chino-Japanese war set to work certain forces in the Celestial Empire which will act and re-act until the signs of the long-looked-for "awakening of the country" are unmistakeable. In that case the British Government would be losing an unequalled opportunity to aid the cause of British trade if it neglected to carry into Western China the railway now being constructed from Mandalay to Kunlon, which is only a short distance from the Chinese border. France, from her possessions in Indo-China, is doing her utmost to secure the trade of Southern China, Siam and the Shan States by means of railways. In the efforts of the merchants of Great Britain and of India to uphold their commercial position in China, they have a right to ask that Her Majesty's Ministers shall not remain absolutely quiescent while our commercial rivals are eagerly making the most of every advantage they possess. Instead of laying down as an invariable principle that railways constructed outside of British territory should receive no assistance whatever, Lord Salisbury might well have pointed out that Government aid could only be given in cases where the prospect of a large trade is removed from the region of uncertainty and where the cost of the undertaking can be accurately gauged. The Foreign Office is just now having an object lesson in the undesirability of embarking on railway enterprise without having a very definite idea of the cost of the undertaking. The cost of the Uganda Railway, originally put down at one and a-quarter millions, is now officially estimated at three millions, and some experts believe the sum expended on the line will be far greater.

THE story of the breeding of snakes for the purpose of claiming a reward for those killed was generally regarded as a traveller's tale. But Mr. Lyall, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, evidently believes in it fully, for in a resolution just issued he is pleased to remark that past experience has shown that a liberal system of rewards leads to the breeding of snakes by professional snake-catchers, who thus make a comfortable living without diminishing the danger which the rewards are intended to combat. A former Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, when consulted by the Government of India as to the expediency of encouraging the destruction of snakes by the grant of rewards, replied that one might as well endeavour by this means to stamp out mosquitos; and, so long as the proportion of the area of the Provinces under forest remains what it is, Mr. Lyall is very much of the same opinion. Besides Mr. Lyall thinks the system cannot be afforded. The condition of the provincial finances obliged the Chief Commissioner, "who under ordinary circumstances would have been reluctant to disturb arrangements so recently sanctioned by his predecessor," to reconsider the matter. Mr. Lyall has always disbelieved in the advantage of offering, outside the areas of municipal towns, rewards for the destruction of poisonous snakes. He does not doubt that (as indeed the results of the year show) such rewards if offered will lead to a good many snakes being destroyed; but he is satisfied that such destruction of them as can be secured by any sum which Government can reasonably afford to give will make no appreciable impression on the total number of snakes at large in the jungles. But the sum of three thousand rupees which was set apart for the payment of rewards might, Mr. Lyall thinks, have been more advantageously disposed of for the good of the people. The mortality from snake-bite, 1,279 in 1895 and 1,087 in 1894, is, he considers, trifling, compared with that from any of the main diseases which ravage the population; "and with the limited resources at the disposal of Government, the money available can be far more usefully spent in extending medical relief than in fruitlessly endeavouring to exterminate poisonous snakes." For these reasons Mr. Lyall decided so long as March last, that it was inadvisable to continue the offer of rewards from Provincial Funds for the destruction of snakes in rural areas. In urban areas he leaves it to the discretion of municipalities whether rewards should be given or not. In municipal areas successful war can be waged against snakes, and money, he admits, might usefully be spent in encouraging their destruction. But elsewhere it is too gigantic an undertaking to be attended with much success. The distribution of plates for the proper identification of snakes has had a decidedly useful effect.

THE Municipal Councillors mustered in great force in the Municipal Hall, yesterday, when the house-connections question was opened again. Mr. George Cotton moved a proposal to the effect that the report of the Committee appointed by the Corporation be recorded, and the recommendations therein made be accepted and acted upon. He spoke for forty minutes, pointing out how harmful it was to the Municipal finances and credit if they did not cancel and repeal their previous resolutions which required them to construct house-connections at Municipal expense. He also proposed the repeal of all previous resolutions of the Corporation which directed house-connections at Municipal expense, but his proposal included a request to the Commissioner to proceed with the work gradually, so as to secure efficient supervision and inspection, for which the Corporation would be prepared to sanction the requisite outlay. The Hon. Mr. Mehta seconded the motion, but reserved his remarks. Mr. W. R. Hamilton, who spoke for an hour and twenty minutes, moved the following amendment:—"The Municipality shall, at its own cost, make all house-connections between the street-sewer and the different parts of a house, which the house-owner may be compelled to make under section 231 of the Municipal Act. (2) The Municipality shall, at its own cost, clean, maintain, and keep in proper repair such house-connections for one year from the date of construction. After that period the cost of repairs and renewals shall be recoverable from the owner. (3) House-connections with sewers already made by house-owners shall be cleaned, maintained, repaired, and renewed by the Municipality, and the cost will be recoverable from the owner. (4) The following are exceptions to these rules: (*a*) New houses, which should be connected under section 231, shall be connected by the Municipality, but the cost shall be recovered from the owners. The connections will be cleaned, maintained, and repaired by the Municipality as prescribed in Rule 2. The term "new houses" includes any addition made to an old house which should be connected. (*b*) The Municipality will construct the entire connections of a stable, licensed under section 394 of the Municipal Act, with the street-sewer, but the cost shall be recovered from the owner after deducting the cost of that part of the work which lies between the sewer and the outside of the stable. The Municipality will clean, maintain, and repair the connections as prescribed in Rule 2. (*c*) Properties owned by Government and properties vested in the Port Trust are not included in the terms of this resolution." Mr. Bomanjee Pestonjee Master seconded the amendment, and the debate was adjourned until Thursday next.

THE farewell performance of Miss Abbott, the Georgia Magnet, and of Messrs. Saunders and Gould will be given at the Tivoli Theatre, to-night.

THE Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s s. s. Bombay, 2,049 tons, under the command of Captain W. E. Robertson, arrived in harbour, last evening. She left Jeddah on the 2nd instant, with the remains of late Aga Jungisha and his son Abbas Shah and a large number of pilgrims on board and arrived at Karachi on the 12th instant. She landed the remain, at the latter port on the 13th instant, and also a number of pilgrims. She has brought to Bombay only twenty-two pilgrims. We hear his Highness the Aga Khan, in company of the family of the late Aga Jungishah, will travel by rail from Karachi after the remains of Aga Jungisha and his son are despatched to Kerbella for interment.

THE remains of the late Sirdar Diler Jung, Bahadur, C.I.E., will arrive in Bombay, by the Anchor Line s. s. Hispania, probably on the 30th instant.

IN a letter to the *Pelican*, Sir Edward Lee, one of the Directors of the National Motor Car Insurance Company, Limited, mentions that he rode the first bicycle introduced to this country, which was publicly exhibited at the Crystal Palace some thirty-five years ago.

THERE appears to be some possibility of tracing the perpetrators of the Nellialam dacoity, which we reported some time ago, in which some thousands of rupees worth of property were stolen. Three men have been arrested in connection with the crime. As they are called Cootys, and were arrested in Malabar, it is probable they are Moplahs.

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. G. KING, Sanitary Commissioner, is now at Ootacamund making an inspection of the town. The insanitary condition of Motoocherry is receiving his special attention, and it is to be hoped that he will formulate some scheme, and persuade the Government to make a liberal grant in view to wiping away this sanitary sin in the sanitarium of Southern India.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMITTAL OF DR. JAMESON AND HIS OFFICERS.

LONDON, June 15.

The examination of Dr. Jameson and his officers was concluded at Bow Street Police Court, to-day.

Dr. Jameson, Sir John Willoughby, the Hon'ble Henry Frederick White, the Hon'ble Robert White, Mr. Raleigh Grey, and the Hon'ble Charles Coventry have all been committed to stand their trial.

The rest of the prisoners have been discharged.

Later.

In the case of Dr. Jameson and his five fellow prisoners bail has been accepted in the sum of two thousand pounds each on their own recognizances and one thousand pounds in one security.

Sir Edward Clarke in his speech said that Dr. Jameson assumed the complete responsibility of the whole affair, and that the others merely obeyed his orders.

THE COURT-MARTIAL ON GENERAL BARATIERI.

The court-martial held at Asmara on General Baratieri has acquitted him of the charges brought against him, while at the same time deploring that the command of the Italian forces in Erythrea was entrusted to such an incompetent leader.

THE CHOLERA IN EGYPT.

The cholera in Egypt is spreading, and has now reached Assuan.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, June 15.

The delegates from the New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Minnesota, New Jersey, Washington, Tennessee, Illinois, and Wisconsin, at the St. Louis Republican Convention, have passed a Resolution in favour of maintaining a gold standard and opposing free coinage of silver except by international agreement for bimetallism.

THE GRAND PRIX.

PARIS, June 14.

The following is the result of the race for the Grand Prix run to-day :—

Arreau	1
Champaubert	2
Montreuil	3

BRITISH SAILORS AT MASS IN ROME.

ROME, June 14.

Four hundred British blue jackets from the fleet at Civita Vecchia attended mass, to-day, in the Listine Chapel at St. Peter's. His Holiness the Pope was present, and bestowed his blessing on the audience, and, as he left, all rose cheering and waving their hats.

The men were afterwards entertained at an excellent dinner in the corridor adjoining St. Peter's.

JAPANESE AND CHINESE NOTABLES IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, June 14.

Field Marshal Yamagata arrived here to-day.

His Excellency Li Hung Chang had an audience of the Emperor William to-day, and was received with the highest honours.

The German manufacturers are arranging fetes in honour of Li Hung Chang, when he visits the different factories.

LI HUNG CHANG AND THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

June 15.

Li Hung Chang, in handing his credentials to the Emperor William, yesterday, said that the relations of China with Germany were more conspicuously friendly than with any other Treaty Power.

His Excellency thanked Germany for her powerful assistance in last year's negotiations for the retrocession of the Liaotung Peninsula.

The Emperor William, in his reply, said he earnestly hoped for a still further development of the friendship between Germany and China for the welfare of both countries, and he desired Li Hung Chang to convey to the Emperor of China his thanks for having sent the Mission.

THE SUAKIN EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 15.

The Clive has been suddenly ordered to Mombassa to convey the Bombay Infantry back to India.

RAILWAY EXTENSION ON THE FRONTIER RETARDED.

The Government of India have no present intention, as stated, of extending the lines of Railway on the North-West frontier owing to the Russian railway extension in the same direction. There are no grounds for uneasiness of any kind.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

SCHEME FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE TANNING INDUSTRY.

A paper is published officially, written by Mr. Fernandez, of the Forest Department, on the preparation of tannin extracts and the fostering of the tanning industry, with a view to creating a new source of revenue for India and the Forest Department. Mr. Ribbenttosh, Inspector-General of Forests, in a letter approves of the scheme, as a sound and practical proposal. The paper has been submitted to Mr. Watt, Economic Reporter, for consideration.

The annual review of the Forest Department this year will deal at length with the future Forest policy of the Government.

FRONTIER NEWS.

The Kashmir troops and the troops proceeding to the frontier during the ensuing year will be permitted to go by the Murree road.

It is reported that a small company of Russians have reached Kushk.

Glanders is very prevalent in Kashmir. Intending visitors should be warned not to take up valuable ponies.

The railway extension towards Quilon has been abandoned.

THE LATE SIR JAMES BROWNE.

The funeral of Sir James Browne was attended by practically all the Military and Civil population of Quetta, and was accorded full Military honours.

MR. LAWRENCE'S APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Walter Lawrence, late Settlement Commissioner, Kashmir, has been appointed Agent to the Duke of Bedford in England.

THE AMERICAN POSTAL CONFERENCE.

It is expected that either Mr. Kisch or Mr. Fanshawe will represent India at the Postal Conference at New York during the ensuing season.

A SEPOY AMOK.

News received from Haka states that a Native soldier ran amok there on the 12th instant, murdering several of his companions. The man is now under arrest.

ALLEGED EXTENSIVE THEFTS OF OPIUM SHIPPED TO CHINA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 15.

Correspondence is published between Mr. David Sassoon, who complained in the recent memorial that several opium merchants in China had alleged that extensive thefts of opium had occurred on being shipped from India, and the Indian Government. The Board of Revenue, in replying, are quite at one with the opium merchants as to the great importance of the question, but they are quite convinced that the complaint made that opium was stolen at the time of packing is utterly impossible, and are in no sense satisfied that frauds were committed in India, both last year and in 1891. It was proved conclusively that thefts of this kind were committed in China. The Board beg one of the memorialists to visit the factories during the packing process, and see how impossible it is for fraud of any kind to take place. In conclusion, the Board beg that in future cases the China police should at once communicate with them (the Board), forwarding opinions on the article used to replace opium cakes.

In reply to a similar memorial from Mr. Abraham, the Government declines to refund the value of the missing cakes, the Board refusing to recognize any claim for compensation after the sale and delivery of the opium.

UMRA KHAN.

Umra Khan left Jeddah for Bombay on the 13th June.

THE TELEGRAPH REPORT.

The chief features of interest in the forthcoming Telegraph Administration Report will be a large increase in foreign traffic and an increase of several lakhs in the private traffic returns of India, deferred class. The question of decreasing the charge of deferred telegrams is likely to be again mooted.

THE FORTHCOMING POONA SEASON.

ENGAGEMENTS AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

POONA, June 15.

The following are the engagements at Government House during the forthcoming Poona Season :—8th July. Afternoon Reception ; and 15th July, Ball at Ganeskhind. It is also proposed to give two small dances, one on the 5th August, and the other on the 2nd of September.

THE RUNAWAY MILITARY PRISONERS.

Three privates, named Mercer, Stone and Berry, who made their escape from the Military prison, were captured, yesterday, near the Kirkee Railway station. The prisoners took a box from the Railway station belonging to Messrs. Cursetjee and sons, which had been sent from Broach, and, carrying it about a mile distant, opened it. They found some dirty clothes, belonging to a Parsee. One of the soldiers was found wearing Parsee shoes. When caught they admitted taking the box. The prisoners are sent back to prison, where they will be tried for breaking out of prison.

CAPTURE OF A DACOIT BAND.

RANGOON, June 15.

An Official Note says that an encounter between a dacoit band, under the well-known leader, Chet Gyi, and Inspector Dobson, with a force of police, took place in the Pakokku district, last week. The leader of the band was killed, and the whole gang captured.

CLEVER CAPTURE OF A NOTED FORGER.

For some time past the officers of the Public Works Department in the Panch Mahals have been perplexed by the small receipts obtained from the toll system in force in the Division, and at last the takings became so small that the matter was placed in the hands of the District Superintendent of Police, Mr. R. P. Lambert. That officer set enquiries on foot, and found that the toll collectors were using forged tickets, only issuing as many Government tickets as was thought necessary to ward off suspicion. One or two informers, who admitted their complicity in the matter, stated the frauds had been going on since April 1894, and some 4,000 or 5,000 forged tickets had been used, but they were only able to give a very imperfect description of the vender of the tickets. With this very slender thread of evidence to go upon Mr. Lambert came to Bombay, where the forger was said to be residing, and obtained from the Commissioner of Police the services of Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali, head of the Criminal Investigation Department, who set enquiries on foot. Subedar Tatia Luxuman succeeded in a few days in finding the wanted individual, notwithstanding the very meagre information he had to work upon. The man in question, Mahadhev Narayen, a Brahmin mustering karkoon, aged twenty-eight, was discovered in the house of a prostitute in Thakordwar Road, and at the time of his arrest he had in his possession a number of forged documents, twenty-seven railway tickets, a quantity of printer's ink, and several rubber stamps. One of these, bearing the words "Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad," led one to suppose that the toll forgeries were not only confined to the Panch Mahals ; and no doubt enquiries will bring to light similar frauds in other districts. The tickets were mostly printed at various printing presses in Bombay, the managers of which will have to explain in a court of law their part in the matter. Mahadhev Narayen, whose business has been thus suddenly brought to a dead stop, was brought up at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Dastur, and charged by Mr. Lambert with the forgery. The magistrate transferred the case to the District Court of the Panch Mahals, refusing the application of the accused for bail.

THE MONSOON.

The Port Officer of Bombay received the following telegram, yesterday, from the Meteorological Reporter, Simla :—"Storm signal. Weather in Arabian Sea disturbed, and probably squally with strong monsoon winds off Malabar and South Konkan Coasts. Hoist cautionary flag signal. Strong monsoon winds will probably set in next twenty-four hours." Accordingly the cautionary signal has been hoisted on the Town Castle Flagstaff.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Fultala, Captain M. D. Blott, which arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Calcutta, reports having experienced ordinary South West monsoon and strong southerly set, West Coast cross sea to the southward and westerly swell to the northward.—The Wilson Line s. s. Tokio, Captain G. H. Jones, which arrived here on the 13th instant, from Hull, having encountered moderate monsoon from Aden to 100 miles from Bombay.—The s.s. Thibet, Captain Garrett, also arrived on the 13th instant, from Jedda via Aden, experienced moderate winds and heavy rain with hard squalls from N. to W. S. W.—The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ganges, Captain G. F. Creery, which arrived on Sunday, from Aden, reports having met fine monsoon.—The s. s. Kt. Templar, Captain Pain, which arrived from Colombo, reports having experienced strong northerly wind and North-West swell.—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Pachumba, Captain C. R. Kendall, arrived on Sunday, from Karachi, had, from the above port to Diu Head fine clear weather, thence dark cloudy weather, heavy rain for four hours, and wind from N. E. to S. S. W., with heavy westerly swell.

MILITARY NEWS.

The appointment of 2nd-Lieutenant W. Hesketh to the 17th B. C. is cancelled.

Captain W. J. Dundee, R.E., Military Works Department, is posted to the Bombay Sappers and Miners.

Lieutenant S. Palmer, 3rd Bombay Infantry, has been appointed to the 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

Lieutenants H. Stockley, J. Colvin, W. Dickson, Tod-Mercer and C. Carpenter, R.E., have passed the examination for promotion to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.

The following appointments have been made :—3rd Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant W. N. Lushington, Royal Irish Regiment, to be officiating Wing Officer. 20th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant J. C. Angelo, supernumerary on the establishment, to be Wing Officer, vice Stevens, deceased. 25th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant G. P. Campbell, Wing Officer, to be Quartermaster, vice Tottenham, vacated on promotion. 1st Sikh Infantry.—Lieutenant A. J. M. Higginson, from 15th Madras Infantry, to be Wing Offier 12th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant Humfrey, supernumerary on the establishment, to be Squadron Office

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, May 29.

RACING CYCLISTS AND THEIR COSTUMES.

Anyone who has been led to pay a visit to a cycle race meeting of any importance must have been struck with the free and easy manner of disrobing adopted by some riders in full view of the public. Having donned their racing costumes a few of the cracks have thought nothing of sauntering about the reserved enclosure with trousers and an overcoat to cover their thin riding dress, ready to doff these additional garments as soon as their turn may have come to start in a race. The slipping off of trousers and coat upon the grass—as the enclosure inside the track is sometimes termed—takes only a few seconds, and in cases of emergency might easily be overlooked, but of late the custom appears to have become too general to suit the tastes of the Union officials, who have at last interfered in the cause of decency. To see a lot of trained athletes lolling about in skin-tight coverings cannot be very edifying, and personally I think the authorities might easily go a little further and prohibit such costumes altogether. I am a trifle too old and battered to be much of a sentimentalist on these matters, but still I think we ought to make all our sports gatherings respectable enough to admit of our sisters, our cousins, and our aunts being present. Many of the racing costumes adopted to-day are little better than those used by swimmers, and if the National Cyclists' Union would insist upon loose clothing from shoulder to knee the sport would be none the worse for it, and the scruples of many excellent supporters would be satisfied.

TASTE IN COLOURS.

Being especially fond of cycle racing, I miss few opportunities that present themselves for indulging my fancy. But I have often been struck with the all alikeness of the costumes worn by the riders themselves. One occasionally comes across a pretty and neat arrangement of colours, but for the most part we see black and white, and white and black, with wearying monotony. It used to be the custom at various places a few years ago to offer prizes for the neatest costumes, and the practice, if revived, would please most people who are in the habit of attending athletic sports gatherings. I must confess that I like to see plenty of colour about, at outdoor functions ; it makes one feel more holidayish—if the term be permissible. With a few score of flags flying and a few hundreds of bannerettes looped and festooned about our grounds, it would make a meeting as lively again. On some of our cricket grounds, I know that it is urged that a flag fluttering in the breeze, is calculated to distract the attention of a batsman, but I have always looked on this as a very flimsy excuse. At all the race meetings I have attended on the Continent, most elaborate efforts have been made to give the grounds a gay and lively appearance, and the competitors themselves, almost without exception, have turned out in costumes of charming appearance, the colours of the competitors at the Cologne meeting last year being more picturesque than anything I have ever seen. This year I have not seen a deal of cycle racing, but the dress of Hale, the well-known long-distance man, seemed to me to be a step in the right direction. He came out at the Agricultural Hall tournament in a dress of bright green and however "bunched" the riders became when flying around at top speed, one could easily pick out the vivid green jersey and knicks. Harry Parsons, I remember, who was one of the first Londoners to come to the front on the safety, always rode in a costume of the loveliest shade of light blue, whilst the Americans, who were over in England in 1894 affected the same colour. There is always plenty of dulness and gloom to be found, and if our riders would give us a few fresh tints in their costumes the world would look all the brighter for the time being. The London County Club's black and white quarterings look effective enough, but the same idea worked out in livelier tints would have been more welcome.

CRICKET LAW AND ETIQUETTE.

The little difference of opinion which arose the other day between Samuel Moses, James Woods and Dr. William Gilbert Grace,—to give these great cricketers their full titles—has given rise to some little discussion amongst the quidnuncs, and it may not be out of place to see just how the rule stands upon the point raised. It may be remembered that the captain of the Somersetshire eleven objected to Wrathall, who was lame, having a substitute to run for him whilst batting, unless the substitute was rigged out with pads and bat. Amongst all the curious things which have cropped up in cricket—and I must confess that the possibilities of our grand old game appear to be unbounded—this is the very first time I have heard the point raised. Law 37 says : "A substitute shall be allowed to field or run between wickets for any player who may, during the match be incapacitated from illness or injury, but for no other reason, except with the consent of the opposite side." Law 38 amplifies the matter : "In all cases where a substitute shall be allowed, the consent of the opposite side shall be obtained as to the person to act as substitute, and the place in the field which he shall take." So far as I can judge, if the umpires were satisfied that the batsman was lame, then the opposing captain had no voice upon the subject of a substitute, except so far as objecting to any particular player. The law lays it down clearly that a substitute "shall be allowed," but nothing is said about dress, so that Mr. Woods' objection cannot possibly be upheld. Hitherto it has been a matter of etiquette between the captains, but when it came to standing up for the laws Mr. Grace settled the matter in his own way by declining the services of a substitute, and the batsman had to hobble as best he could. I thoroughly believe in playing up to the rules in every particular; slipshod cricket would never do. Some years ago I remember an "incident" between Dr. Grace and Mr. Murdoch ; it was in 1881 I fancy. The Australian captain had played a ball gently to "W. G." standing at point. Of course, no attempt was made to start for a run, bur before Grace had time to toss the ball to either wicket-keeper or bowler, Murdoch went out to pat the pitch. Grace instantly shied the wicket down, and upon appeal the Australian skipper was, of course, given out, very greatly, it may easily be imagined, to his surprise and disgust. Some words passed at the time over this little episode in the game, but everyone had to admit that "W. G." was perfectly within his rights, and had simply played the game. After that incident, some few years ago now, a similar case occurred in a Surrey v. Oxford University match. Things had been going very badly indeed for the Dark Blues, but at a critical period of the match the batsmen made a stand and the game looked like veering round. But a ball was played to Walter Read, if my memory serves me, fielding close in. The batsman—I just now forget who this was—had no idea of running, but stepped out to pat the turf as Murdoch did, and instantly the wicket was upset by the fieldsman, and the batsman given out. These little affairs only show how necessary it is to pay to the laws of the game. Here is another little instance of hard lines. In a big match the crowd had gradually crept over the boundary line on one side of the ground, and lay and sat about without being disturbed. The bowling was good, and runs were hard to get. At length one of the batsmen got hold of a ball and swished it to square leg at a great pace. The ball would probably have travelled forty or fifty yards beyond the boundary line but for this spectators, who were sprawling about. As a matter of fact it never crossed the line, and the fieldsman shied it in. The batsmen had stopped running after going across once, and were returning to their ends when the ball came to the wicket-keeper. This worthy instantly whipped off the bails and appealed. Richard Gorton Barlow was the umpire, and his verdict was "out." One does not often hear howling at a cricket match, but there was a very pronounced shout when this decision was given.

NICE POINTS OF LAW.

Whilst chatting of cricket, there are two other items which occur to me. A secretary of a county club raised a controversy some time ago in the newspapers by putting the following case ; A batsman with plenty of confidence continually runs yards down the pitch to meet the deliveries of the bowler. The bowler, being freely punished in this manner, gets exasperated, and shows signs of resentment. Seeing the batsman running down the pitch as he is on the run to bowl, he suddenly changes his tactics, and instead of bowling to him he throws at the wicket, and knocks it down. Query : Is the batsman out ? If so, in what manner ? I remember being interested in the subject, and replied something like this : In the first place, as the ball was in play directly the bowler began his run he should have been "no balled" by the umpire on the instant, and the batsman would be at liberty to bang away as hard as he liked, without any risk of being bowled. If not "no balled," the batsman would most certainly be out—bowled. Supposing, however, the bowler should have been "no balled" I think the batsman would be out under Law 28 if the bowler had missed the wicket, and any one of the fieldsmen had thrown the wicket down whilst the batsman was out of his ground—run out. For an amusing query, the following may commend itself. It sounds improbable, but still the point has been raised. A batsman finding the ball likely to beat him and hit the wicket, hits upon the expedient of clapping his hands on the stumps, and holding the bails in position. In a cricket company this query would give rise to a lively discussion : Under what rule can the batsman be given out ? A good many replies have been attempted, perhaps the most familiar being "obstructing the field." It worried me for a long time, but when I got the correct answer, it was said that the man would be out under Law 43, the only one bearing upon the point : "The umpires are the sole judges of fair and unfair play," etc. There are many other puzzling queries that have come under my notice, but perhaps these will suffice for the present.

ATHLETIC POLITICS.

During the past few weeks I have noted with very considerable pleasure that public attention is being directed to the apparently lackadaisical manner in which the Amateur Athletic Association allows the spirit of amateurism to be tampered with Of course, it is one thing to make charges against athletes and another thing to bring them home. But the constant journeyings to all parts of the kingdom by various cracks ought at least to furnish the authorities with grounds for a searching investigation. Rumours have again been revived of another series of contests between English and American athletes, but after the unsavoury details published in connection with the last visit to the United States, it will be best for all concerned if the proposal is knocked on the head at once. Until we can throw off the trammels of this amateur business and open our contests to all comers without regard to status, we must at all events make some show of consistency. Another topic that has cropped up is the challenge from W. G. George to W. H. Morton. To my mind all this challenging business on the part of the old amateur champion is very absurd. George may fancy he is able to repeat some of his old performances, but anyone who knows of his wanderings during the last few years must be aware of the absurdity of the thing. Morton, I suppose, can scarcely be so fast as he was a few years back, for he is now the host of a very considerable and thriving hotel in Manchester, and seems to have settled down earnestly to business. It is not difficult to understand the feelings of these old war horses. The same spirit prompted Jem Mace to tackle Charles Mitchell in the ring ; the same sturdy spirit takes grand old Mr. Absolon into the cricket field to-day. But in the case of W. G. George the whole affair smacks so strongly of "gate" that no effort should be spared to persuade George to give up the game and join the "has beens."

GALLANT LITTLE WALES.

Every day seems to bring fresh laurels to the independent little Principality, the field of sport giving Welshmen ample opportunities of demonstrating their prowess. In cycling they posses three wonderful riders in the Brothers Linton and Michael. We have to hark back a long way to the time when Dr. Cortis first accomplished twenty miles within the hour, and made the cycling world stand agape with astonishment. Now we have Wales bounding right in front of everything through the agency of Tom Linton who has just accomplished the unprecedented feat of riding thirty miles within the hour—a mile in two minutes for 60 minutes at a stretch ! This wonderful piece of riding will set the seal of fame upon the sturdy young Welshman's career. To be the first cyclist to ride 30 miles in the hour is indeed something to be proud of, and we can readily believe the eagerness with which his doings are followed in the faraway little Welsh town. Little by little the mile times are being brought down, and idle as it may seem to-day to prognosticate there is no saying how soon we shall see a mile a minute ridden on a cycle. What some of our "rude forefathers" would think of this may be imagined.

THE STAR OF INDIA MILLS, LD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Perhaps, you will permit us to supplement your account of this company's general meeting of Saturday last with a few explanatory remarks from us. The proceedings had to be conducted in the English and Guzerati languages owing to the mixed gathering of the shareholders, and necessarily your account is not complete enough, though substantially correct. In the first place we are loth to take any serious notice of Mr. Shapurjee B. Bharucha's attack on ourselves as we believe it to be due to personal motives. All this time that he has been serving on the Board of Directors he never had a word to say about our incompetence or inexperience in mill management until the question of the rate of commission cropped up. Mr. Shapurjee has the advantage of owning about two-thirds of the company's shares—and we do not grudge him his luck on his purchasing a good many of them at a time when nobody else touched them,—but all the same this fact has made him quite keen about diverting all the money he can from the agents' pockets to his own. Only if we could agree with his views or find the slightest ground for doing so we will not think of running counter to them. We have taken the advice of eminent counsel besides business people, and they all uphold our action. Mr. Shapurjee is not a lawyer, but is on the contrary the most interested party in the transaction, and naturally we cannot follow his sole advice in the matter.

The chairman fully explained at the meeting in what state this mill was handed over to us in the latter part of 1893. It was losing about Rs. 12,000 a month, and not only its shares were practically of no value at the time, but even its debentures were quoted at 10 per cent. discount. It was then that we came forward to accept the agency and (besides guaranteeing all its other financial arrangements) to make a loan of about 1½ lakh of rupees with a fair danger of its never being repaid ! We also took up the muccadomage at a reduction of 40 per cent. over the old rate. The original rate of commission was 3 pies, but the late agents had voluntarily allowed it to be a sliding one of 3, 2 and 1 pie, according to the profits the company may make from time to time. We had no end of worry and trouble in putting things right, and the mill is still open to a number of improvements, as Mr. Shapurjee himself knows or ought to know. But he is so carried away by self-interest that he will not recognize anything or anybody. The engines especially have given us and our predecessors a great deal of trouble ever since the mill was built, and they were supplied by Mr. Shapurji himself along with all other machinery. And yet he did not hesitate to say at the meeting that their stoppage in June last was due to the engineer in charge being an incompetent man. On the contrary, we consulted a lot of local engineers at the time, and they all concurred that no blame rested on our engineer for the mishap. In fact, the fault lay with the engines themselves.

Mr. Shapurjee further remarked at the meeting that he can teach the agents to make Rs. 80,000 in issuing the new debenture loan of eight lakhs. He declared that the same can be floated at 10 per cent. premium if carrying interest at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum, but he knew at the same time that the loan had already been arranged on the basis of a 6 per cent. interest, and before it was arranged he was asked point blank if the company could get better terms, and he answered "No !" At the end of his remarks he appears to have said, or is made to say so, in your report that over four-fifths of our commission went to outsiders. This is not true, as we get half of the commission when at the rate of one pie, and three-eighth when two or three pies are allowable.—Yours, &c.,

For the Star of India Mills, Ld.,
VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

June 15.

In the Belgian Chamber, on May 27, attention was called to the fact that last year 6000 old horses were imported from England and converted into tinned meat. The Minister of Agriculture said he would see that in future horses destined to be utilised as tinned meat should be specially branded.

A HORRIBLE SURMISE.

ANTICIPATED FAILURE OF THE INDIAN MONSOON.

Under this heading Mr. D. E. Hutchins (brother of Sir Philip Hutchins), Conservator of Forests in Cape Colony, has addressed an interesting letter to "Nature." Mr. Hutchins, who is a Fellow of the Royal Meteorological Society, wrote as follows on April 24th :—

"The past five months in South Africa have been marked by unusual weather. During the greater part of the summer, now drawing to a close, there has been a striking absence of the usual strong south-east winds. Those winds are often nearly continuous, and have most of the characteristics of monsoon winds. They are, in fact, the southerly seasonal extension of the South-East Trades. Their absence through the summer has brought abnormal summer rains to the Cape Peninsula and drought, scarcity, and locusts to the bulk of the continent, where the usual summer rains have failed.

"There have been some abnormally high temperatures, extending even to the Cape Peninsula, with its mild nearly insular climate.

"I believe in Australia, where the seasons correspond greatly with those in South Africa, a similar summer has been experienced. Is the South-East Trade deficient in energy ? The South-West monsoon of India is held to be an extension and deflection of the South-East Trade. After what has happened in South Africa, it will be interesting to note the character of the coming monsoon in India. Will it be deficient there as the South-East summer rains have been deficient here ? The South-West monsoon will be breaking on the west coast of India in little more than a month from now. I am anxious to call early attention to anything abnormal in its character that may be noticeable.

"In this connection two points are worth attention :—

(1) There seems to have been a revival of energy in the South-East winds during the last few weeks in South Africa. This may be due to increasing energy in the South-East Trade, but the cyclonic character of these winds and other considerations would lead to the contrary suggestion.

(2) It is 19 years since the great Indian famine of 1876-77. The 95 years cycle is a most important factor in the weather of South Africa. Of the three cycles, it is the one that has the greatest influence on the seasons. The winter of 1897 will be marked by heavy rain, floods and storms in South Africa, the counterpart of weather that prevailed in 1888, 1878 and similarly (as far back as we have any records) in alternate periods of nine and ten years.

There are thus two indications pointing towards a failure in the coming Indian monsoon :—

(1) The failure of the South-East rains in South Africa.

(2) Cyclical variation of weather in South Africa."

AFFAIRS IN GOA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, June 13.

There has been general disappointment at the unaccountable delay in carrying out the amnesty which was thought to be the crowning act of the administration of the late Royal Viceroy in restoring peace to the country. It is reported that it is the business of the War Council to give effect to the amnesty, but the Council does not show any inclination to meet, and the poor prisoners are still in durance vile. A few prisoners have been condemned by the Council, but there are a greater number of those who were acquitted by the War Council, and should have been released upon acquittal, but they are still detained. I hear that to-day the War Council will meet to consider whether the amnesty ought to be executed, it being alleged that the sanction of his Majesty the King is necessary before it is carried out. This state of affairs has deepened the apprehensions that there is no desire in official circles to execute the amnesty, and probably the originators of sedition wish to have the country once more plunged into anarchy to withdraw the amnesty and proclaim martial-law. The Ranes would by this time have retired to their homes, and settled down to their avocation, and the deserters would have returned and joined their Regiment. Their fears that if they come to Pangim and are caught they may have to go to jail appear to be well founded, according to official persecutions that have commenced at Bardez. Mr. Felix de Souza, advocate, who was twice arrested to give evidence against the Viscount of Bardez and was released, has again been arrested by the Administrator of Bardez, Mr. Ozorio Castro, and put in jail. I entertained a favourable opinion of Senhor Neves Ferreira that he would solidify the work of pacification so nobly begun by his predecessor, but his Excellency does not appear to take an active view of the situation.

THE SERVICES AND LEAVE RULES.

A Resolution by the Government of India in the Finance Department lays down the following rules in substitution for Orders contained in paragraph 2 of Resolution dated 22nd of June 1895 :—

(a) When an officer passes at a particular stage of his service from Indian services leave rules to European services leave rules the amount of furlough due to him shall be taken at one-eighth of his active service while under Indian services leave rules, less the amount of furlough or of leave on private affairs enjoyed by him under articles 370 and 371 of the Civil Service Regulations.

(b) Leave on medical certificate shall in this calculation reckon neither as service qualifying for furlough nor as furlough taken ; but the amount of furlough due shall not exceed the amount which would be due if the officer had been under the European services leave rules from the beginning of his service and the leave taken by him on medical certificate had been furlough on medical certificate under European services leave rules.

In the case of officers who are brought under European services leave rules for the first time by the operation of the orders contained in the despatch of the Secretary of State of the 21st September 1893, but who would have come under them at an earlier date if they had been in force at the time, the calculation of furlough and other leave due shall be made as follows:—(a) If under those orders they would have been under European services leave rules from the commencement of their service the calculation shall be made as if such rules had applied to them from the commencement of their service, and all leave taken by them had been taken under those rules ; (b) if under these Orders they would at some stage in their service have passed from Indian services leave rules to European services leave rules then the calculation shall be made under the rules in paragraph 2 above, as if they had come under European services leave rules at such an earlier stage, and they shall be held to have been under European services leave rules from the said earlier date, and all furlough, leave on private affairs or leave on medical certificate taken after such date shall be treated as furlough taken under European services leave rules, provided that no readjustment of leave allowances already drawn shall in any case be made.

An officer who comes under European services leave rules while he is on leave under Indian services leave rules may at his option (a) change his leave allowances to the amount admissible under European services leave rules and come under them immediately ; or (b) postpone his coming under them until his return from leave.

The Resolution directs that the following additions be made to the lists appended to the resolutions of June 22nd and October 2nd, 1895, enumerating the officers of several branches and departments of the public service to whom the leave rules contained in chapter thirteen of the Civil Service Regulations are now extended. These orders are not to be taken as excluding from the benefit of those rules any officer who has already been admitted to them.

Public Works Department, General : (a) officers belonging to one of the establishments or branches named below and appointed thereto by Her Majesty's Secretary of State, or with his particular sanction. Engineer Establishment ; (b) Engineer officers of whatever rank in the department who belong to the Imperial branch of the establishment, or whose names are included in appendix 13 of the Civil Service Regulations ; (c) Executive Engineers of grade 2 and officers of higher rank except those who were appointed as natives of India under the operation of the Public Works Department resolutions, dated 11th November 1882, 11th February 1883, and 13th December 1884, or who belong to the provincial branch of the establishment ; (d) special engineers (ungraded), who were taken over from the service of the Guaranteed Railway Companies when their lines were transferred from the Companies to the Government from the time they reach a substantive pay of Rs. 850, or are over the superior accounts branch ; (e) officers of class 4, grade 2 (old classification), and of class 4 (new classification) and of higher rank on the superior revenue establishment of State railways ; (f) officers of class 2, grade 2 (pay Rs. 800), and of higher rank of the Managerial, Traffic, Locomotive and Stores Department, Government of India, Public Works Department, Secretariat ; (g) the Under-Secretary not being a member of a graded establishment. Indian Telegraph Department : the Imperial branch of the Department.

A Battersea school teacher writes to the *Daily Telegraph* :—"I do wish you would use your influence to settle this South African difficulty once for all. It is quite demoralising the youths in our school. They have taken to playing Jamesons and Boers, and continual fights ensue. I do not mind the Imperialism which these combats evoke ; but I think it is time for alarm when they begin to influence grammar. The last time I was examining my class on verbs I asked the present, past, and future of the verb 'to ride,' and a small boy, hardly taller than his desk, promptly replied, seemingly in all good faith, 'ride,' 'raid,' 'Rhodes.' Some of the others laughed and some cheered. This Transvaal business has much to answer for."

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Hall, yesterday afternoon, when Dr. Cowasji Hormusji presided. There were also present :—The Hon'ble Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Messrs. Ardasir Framji Unwalla, Badrudin Bin Abdula Kur, Commander M. Bean, Bhagwandas Narrotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar, Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, C. T. Burke, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, George Cotton, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Messrs. Dinsha Edulji Wacha, F. Edgelow, Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram, Messrs. Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Fazulbhoy Visram, H. G. Gell, W. R. Hamilton, Hari Sitaram Dikshit, Hasambhai Visram, Hormusji Cursetji Coorlawalla, Hurkisondas Narotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Ismail Jan Mahomed, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas Bhaiset, Jamsetji C. Jamsetji, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Messrs. Jamsedji Kharshedji Kama, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Jijibhoy Framji Petit, Kaikhosru Nowroji Kabraji, Kaliandas Keshavdas, Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadya, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Messrs. G. Lund, Manekshah J. Talyarkhan, Vety.-Major J. Mills, Messrs. O. V. Muller, Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, the Hon'ble Mr. Nowrosjee Nusserwanjee Wadia, Pestonji Nassarwanji Wadia, the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, the Hon'ble Mr. Rahimtulla Mohamed Sayani, Messrs. S. Rebsch, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Dr. Edward F. Underwood, Mr. Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Messrs. R. H. Vincent, and Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar.

THE HOUSE-CONNECTIONS QUESTION.

Mr. George Cotton having obtained priority for consideration of the report of the Committee on the house-connections question first (which has already appeared in these columns), moved the following proposal, of which he had given notice :—"That report of House-Connections Committee be adopted and the recommendations contained therein be sanctioned. (2) That all previous resolutions of the Corporation by which it was resolved that the cost of house-connections in any part of the city should be defrayed from Municipal funds, so far as their operation from this day forward, be concerned, are hereby cancelled and repealed in respect of any such payment from Municipal funds. (3) That the Municipal Commissioner can proceed with the work of having house-connections made under the powers vasted in him in that behalf under the Municipal Act. (4) That, in having a house-connection made, all that part of the work, which is done on any public road, street, lane or ground vested in the Municipalty, shall be carried out by the Municipality at their own cost, and the Corporation will be prepared to provide funds for defraying the expenditure thus incurred in the same way as provided for the general drainage works in the City. (5) That the Corporation will be further prepared to sanction the requisite outlay for securing an efficient supervision and inspection by the Municipality of all works to be done by house-owners. (6) That the Corporation are of opinion that the Municipal Commissioner should proceed with the work of house-connections in the City in a gradual manner, and so as to secure efficient supervision and inspection." In support of his motion, Mr. Cotton said that members must have carefully considered the report submitted to them by the majority of the Committee appointed by the Corporation, on the subject of house-connections in Bombay—a report which, he might say, was prepared by his friend, the Hon. Mr. Mehta, who had also worded the proposal he had just moved before them. It was worded with very great care, but he might inform the Corporation that he himself, as well as Mr. Mehta, were ready to accept any little alterations in the shape of riders, provided those were of a character to help the matter forward, and to clear up any doubts with regard to the work required to be done. From the report it would be seen that the Municipal Commissioner had pointed out the several difficulties arising out of the resolution, passed by the Corporation, passed by them a few months ago. The Committee considered it advisable to go into the whole question again so as to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the question. There were three different views entertained by three sections of the Corporation. The one view held by Mr. Hamilton, who had made a long minute on the Committee's report, being in effect the same as the resolution moved by Dr. Blaney, viz., that house-connections should be constructed and paid for by the Corporation ; the Port Trust, Government, and other large bodies making their house-connections at their own expense. The second view taken by the Hon. Mr. Mehta and others, was that house-connections should be made by and at the expense of house-owners, and that properties belonging to Government, Port Trust, Mills, and other large establishments should be constructed and paid for by those bodies respectively. Mr. Hamilton and his supporters were labouring under a mistake that Government and the Port Trust would permit the general income of the Municipalty to be spent upon making house-connections for a certain section of the community. Government and Port Trust had able and sound advisers, who would be first to advise them that such a thing ought not to be allowed to be done. He did not pretend to be a lawyer, but he had not the slightest doubt in his mind that Government and Port Trust might go to the High Court to issue an injunction against the Municipality constructing house-connections for one particular body.

Mr. Master remarked that was a new idea.

Mr. Cotton replied it might be a new idea, but it was quite on the cards that such a step might be taken by Government, and even, supposing Government did proceed against the Municipality in a court of law, he was sure the Millowners' Association would try to have the question settled by the High Court. (Hear, hear.) Government and the Port Trust paid a lump sum which the Municipality considered equivalent to the consolidated rates, certain allowance being made in the taxes paid by them for the saving caused in the cost of collection. Government, Port Trust, and other large bodies paid the taxes just as much as the ratepayers, and if the Municipality took steps which favoured one section only of the general tax-payers of the city, it might land them into trials and troubles and legal difficulties, of which the Corporation had not the lightest idea at present. (Hear, hear.) The finances of the Municipality were at present in a sound and healthy condition, there being a large cash balance in hand which enabled them to meet an emergency, which might arise any moment. But if they spent their cash balance, and devote the rates of the city to the constructions of house-connections as proposed in their previous resolution, they would soon find themselves, if not quite in a state of insolvency, at least in a state verging on insolvency, apart from the principle of the question. (Hear, hear.) It would be considered an extremely unsound and a rotten state of affairs to devote the taxes of the city to the improvement of the properties belonging to the house-owners in the city.

Mr. Hamilton : That will secure them good health.

Mr. Cotton remarked that many medical men, and especially medical men who were known for their scientific attainments, told them that if they wished to secure the health of the city, they should look after and maintain the milch cattle themselves. (Hear, hear.) There were many things which, they said, secured the health of the town, but the Municipality unfortunately could not undertake to do things which did not fall within their province. It would be a very great injustice in many ways if the Corporation were to pay for these house-connections, because it was evident that it would take them at least 25 years before the house-connections could be completed, and it followed therefore that the men whose houses would be connected to-day would get advantages over those whose houses would not be connected for the next 25 years. Mr. Hamilton in his minutes laid great stress upon the health of the town, but they were all anxious for the health of the town and Mr. Hamilton seems to think that it was absolutely necessary that in order to secure the health of the city the Municipality should make the connections. By what reasoning Mr. Hamilton arrived at that conclusion he did not know. Whether the Municipality did it or the house-owners did it, the connections would be done exactly by the same agency. Mr. Hamilton stated that the work would be done cheaper departmentally, but the same class of plumbers, artisans, etc., that would be engaged by the Municipality would be engaged by the house-owners, who would not like shrewd and businessmen of the world, in order to save a paltry five or ten rupees, to get the work done in a manner which would require constant repairing, and which they knew would cost them more in the end. House-owners had a great deal of common sense and a higher sense of duty than Mr. Hamilton gave them credit for. They would be able to make their house-connections at least 25 per cent. cheaper than the Municipality, inasmuch as they would not have to pay for the work of supervision, time-keeping, &c., which would be done by the Municipality. What would be said of this Municipality which was second to none in the world in their intelligence—(Cries of "Oh, oh !" and laughter.)—if they told the people that such sort of work could not be done by them and that the Municipality alone could do it ? They had an energetic staff of officers, but it was no part of their duty to make house-connections. They must give credit to their townsmen that they were equal to do that work satisfactorily and economically. Another point that he would like to impress upon the minds of the members was that their borrowing powers were narrowed down and very nearly exhausted, and if the surplus cash balance was spent upon the construction of house-connections and upon improving the property of private house-owners the Government of India would think twice before they sanction any further loan. If the Corporation threw away their money in the manner proposed they would not be deserving of any more credit given to them. At present their financial position was sound and their credit was good, but if they chose to make a present of their money to a certain section of the ratepayers in the manner suggested by some of the members they would not be considered fit to discharge the trust reposed in them. (Hear, hear.) If the work was done by the Municipality and paid for by the rate-payers, the latter with some spirit in them would feel themselves irritated and annoyed at the bills presented to them for the work done by the Municipality. Moreover, the Commissioner rightly pointed out in his report that nearly twenty-five per cent. of the bills sent out would not be paid and would have to be written off. For the last twelve months it had been drilled into them as an article of faith that the work must be done by the Municipal executive. It was Mr. Acworth's idea, he believed, that the work must be entrusted to Municipal officers only, and the Corporation accepted it as an article of faith. (Laughter.) They never thought over if they could or could not do it, and that was the rock on which they split. That was also the rock which induced Dr. Blaney to bring forth the proposal. Mr. Cotton trusted that the Corporation would agree with him that when they examined the subject more clearly, they would find that under the rules and regulations laid down for the construction of the house-connections, the work would be done just as well, probably much cheaper, by the private house-owners than by the Corporation. He warned the Corporation that they would be courting disaster and ruining their credit for ever if they passed a resolution which required the connections being done and paid for by the Corporation. He trusted the Corporation would give their support to his motion, which he hoped they would pass by a majority, if not unanimously. (Applause.)

The Hon. Mr. Mehta seconded the proposition, reserving his remarks on it.

Mr. Hamilton said: The last speaker has said that the principle that the house connections should be made by the Municipality has been held by them as an article of faith by little children. Mr. Cotton should remember that the way of salvation lies in holding certain beliefs as little children hold the belief taught in the Catechism. I regret that Mr. Cotton should have ceased to believe, and has become a sceptic. Dr. Blaney should have opened this debate. He had studied the question thoroughly, and he held his conclusions among his cherished convictions. If he had been here he would have enforced them with his eloquence. The time has gone by for debate, and we should take action. The question was debated in 1881, in 1882, and in 1896, and triumphant majorities had always affirmed that the work should be done by the Municipality, and that the cost should be borne by the Municipality. The Corporation has done its duty, but it is open to any minority to re-open the debate after three months. This course has been followed on this occasion, and therefore we re-open the debate, which is much to be regretted. What does Mr. Mehta hope to gain by it? His advice may be commendable, but he cannot hope that if his proposals are carried the plumber will do the work better than what the Municipality has done it. Possibly they may do it as well, but it is very uncertain if they would. We are in fact asked to change a certainty for an uncertainty, to change a system which has worked well for a system which has worked badly. Mr. Mehta offers old lamps for new, or if we buy his new lamp the Corporation would repent their bargain just as much as Aladdin did. I propose that the Municipality should do the work and should pay for it. They should also maintain the work for a year, and then maintain it at the cost of the owner. But new houses and licensed stables should be connected at the cost of the owners. And Government and the Port Trust should pay for their connections in their properties because they did not pay full Municipal rates. Mr. Olivant proposed in 1881 to borrow ten lakhs for house-connections. He never doubted that they should be made and paid for by the Municipality. It would have stuck him that it would be useless to have a carriage without a horse. The Corporation, however, required a survey and estimate, which was furnished. The Town Council then recorded that the work of nani connections should be done by the Municipality at a cost of 6½ lakhs, and that a committee should be appointed to consider who should pay the cost. This was adopted by the Corporation, Dr. Blaney recommending that they should pay the whole cost, and Dr. Pinkerton pointing out that it was essential the work should be done by the Municipality to ensure good work, and that English experience showed that the work had been done very badly, and that it was a mistake to entrust such work to private plumbers. The committee reported that the Municipality should pay for the entire cost of the house-connections and should maintain all fittings in good order. But new houses should not be included in this privilege. It appeared that the existing houses were connected in a fashion with the street drains, and if they were obliged to make new connections they should be compensated. As new houses had not paid for any connections they should be excluded. It was estimated that the cost of the old pipes alone was something like Rs. 40,000. The Corporation debated the question and decided to pay for the entire cost of the work, and to maintain all fittings, but this was not to apply to new houses, nor to houses which did not pay the consolidated rate and to Government and Port Trust properties. In the debate it was insisted upon by every speaker that the work must be done by the Municipality, as some said it was a question of health and even of life and death, and it was pointed out that although water connections had been made by owners, yet that it was very slovenly done, and if such work were permitted in house-connections it would be fatal. Everything that human ingenuity and ample funds could accomplish should be done to ensure good work. As to the question of cost it would be unfair to substitute new drains for old, except at the cost of the Municipality, which should pay for the experiment, and a house-owner paid the larger part of the taxes. If the cost was recovered from the taxes it was in fact recovering the cost from the owners. Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee objected, and thought it would cause financial embarrassment, while Mr. Gostling thought the cost of pipes above ground should be recovered from the owners. In this debate such men as Sir Frank Souter, Dr. Blaney, Sir Henry Morland, Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, and others took part, and it was Mr. Olivant, who defended the postion that Government and the Port Trust should pay for their own connections, inasmuch as they did not pay full Municipal rates. In 1896 the Corporation extended this resolution to the whole city and included new houses. But on the Commissioner refusing counsel's opinion on some details a committee was appointed to consider those details and took the opportunity to re-open the old question. The proposal is now that the Municipality should do all the work in the street at its cost, and that all the work inside the compound should be done by the owners. This is in opposition to the principles laid down by the Corporation that the whole work must be done by the Municipality as a question affecting the public health and safety. There may be a few more plumbers now than in 1882, but yet very few are good enough to be trusted with such work. The Municipality has connected about 7,000 houses and has done the works splendidly, and with few chokes and breakages. It is said there are about 2,000 houses connected by private plumbers, and the work is generally so bad that chokes and breakages are frequent. In fact the Engineer says the Municipal work is ten times better than the owners' work. If more opinions are wanted the Health Officer has lately stated the Municipality should construct the work, for if left to owners it would be months and years before they are completed, and after being put up they will be neglected and disappear. It is an extremely difficult thing to have house-connections properly made by owners, and practically no supervision will secure it. I doubt, says Dr. Weir, whether any supervision, however good, will secure good houses-connections if the owners do not take an interest in them. The Commissioner's opinion is to the same effect. Mr. Snow says that the only conceivable method of successfully executing house-connections is Municipal agency. If an attempt were made to carry this out through private agency there could be no guarantee that work of the kind and quality intended would be put in, while it is certain that in many cases it would be scamped and the door opened to innumerable frauds. If owners were to do the work it would be necessary to engage a large and expensive staff, and even then it would be impossible to guarantee the results. The opinions of our most trusted officers show beyound a doubt that the work cannot be done by private agency, and that the only safe way is to do the work departmentally. Mr. Mehta has said that my statement of what Mr. James said under examination is absolutely incorrect and misleading. Mr. James has examined my summary, and has, with some small corrections, said it is correct. These corrections are merely verbal and do not alter the sense of the summary in the least. These statements go to prove that house-owners are inattentive and careless, and that hundreds of them have to be prosecuted before they will do the work, that delays would result that there are not sufficient good plumbers to do the work and that the work will generally be done by inferior plumbers. It also shows that supervision over plumber's work in respect of old houses is deficient and is productive of bad work, that test by water and smoke are not taken in regard to the old houses, although closer supervision and tests are taken as regards new houses. The committee prepered a statement from which it can be seen that the cost of house-connections in some houses at Parel seems in many cases to amount to four and five times the annual rent, and in one case to ten times the annual rent. It would be an extreme hardship upon these owners to make their connections, and they would be driven to employ bad plumbers at cheap rates and connive at bad work. It would be certain that in many cases "dustoori" would be paid to subordinates not to report bad work. These were all practical difficulties in the way of calling on the owners to carry out their works. I will read an instance of what occurred the other day, Mr. Bhaishanker's house was connected but so badly that the engineer had to re-open the whole of the work to see what was done. It was found there were pipes, of different sizes, broken joints and broken pipes all joined together in a zigzag and all out of gradient. This was the work done by a plumber for an intelligent man; what would it be in the case of ignorant men. The same consideration which requires the work to be done by the Municipality, requires that it should be maintained by the Municipality, but it would be unnecessary to labour that point, for the opinions of our office prove that it would be impossible to let the work be done by owners. As to the question of cost the committee estimate it would cost 70 lakhs, but that is an excessive estimate. The average cost per house is about Rs. 170 on the several thousand already connected, and if we take Rs. 200 per house that would bring the cost to about fifty lakhs for the rest of the work This money could be easily obtained from the present sums in possession. There is the enormous balance 20 lakhs in hand; and the annual increase of revenue in the past 10 years is about 2½ lakhs a year. Therefore the natural increase alone is sufficient to pay the cost of the connection without further trouble. It is evidently right that the cost should be borne by the general funds for that fund already pays the cost of education, the benefits of which are confined to a few people. The water tax and the privy tax are in the same way levied on all houses and privies, whether or not they have a water-pipe or a privy. That his work which is done for the benefit of all, and should be payed for by taxes which are paid by all persons although some may derive more benefits than others. The two great taxes are the house tax which is a tax on the rich, and the Town duties which fall mainly on the poor. The house tax produces 18½ lakhs a year and the Town duties yield 8½ lakhs. That is, the third of their taxes are paid by the house-owers and if the cost of the house-connections is thrown upon the taxes the house-owners would pay two-thirds and the poor would pay one-third. This is not too much to pay for the benefits of living in houses properly drained and cleaned at Municipal expense. Mr. Hamilton concluded by moving the following amendment:—The Municipality shall at its own cost make all house-connections between the street sewer and the different parts of a house, which the house-owner may be compelled to make under section 231 of the Municipal Act. 2. The Municipality shall at its own cost clean, maintain, and keep in proper repairs such house-connections for one year from the date of construction. After that period the cost of repairs and renewals shall be recoverable from the owner. 3. House-connections with sewers already made by house-owners shall be cleaned, maintained, repaired, and renewed by the Municipality, and the cost will be recoverable from the owner. 4. The following are exceptions to these rules. (a) New houses, which should be connected under Section 231, shall be connected by the Municipality, but the cost shall be recovered from the owners. The connections will be cleaned, maintained, and repaired by the Municipality as prescribed in Rule 2. The term 'New Houses' includes any addition made to an old house which should be connected. (b) The Municipality will construct the entire connection of a stable licenced under section 394 of the Municipal Act, with the street sewer, but the cost shall be recovered from the owner after deducting the cost of that part of the work which lies between the sewer and the outside of the stable. The Municipality will clean, maintain, and repair the connections as prescribed in Rule 2. (c) Properties owned by Government and properties vested in the Port Trust are not included in the terms of this resolution." (Applause.)

Mr. Bomanjee Pestonji Master seconded the amendment.

It being past five o'clock, Dr. Katrak moved an adjournment of the debate, and the Corporation adjourned until Thursday next.

ALLEGED FALSE SWEARING IN A BIGAMY CASE.

The long-standing dispute between the much-married couple was brought to an end yesterday, when Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, delivered judgment in the case in which Abdul Rahiman charged Sahebjan, a nautch girl, with perjury, under circumstances already reported in a previous issue of the "Bombay Gazette."

In delivering judgment, his Worship said: The accused Sahebjan is charged under section 191 of the Indian Penal Code with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding by stating that she was never married to the complainant in this case six months ago, and denying that Cazi Moorgay had performed the marriage ceremony for her, and that she did not put her signature to any document in the Cazi's possession, and that two persons then accused of a certain offence did not come to see her at complainant's house. To prove the above statements the prosecutor was examined together with the number of witnesses; with respect to the performance of the alleged marriage ceremony the majority of the witnesses were unable to state that the accused was the person who underwent the ceremony of this alleged marriage which was stated to have been performed in accordance with the purdah customs. The evidence for consideration on this point therefore must be confined to that deposed to by the complainant and the "Moulvi." The accused has proved that before this alleged marriage ceremony she was married to one Bussa Rahim Bux, who was called and testified to the statement, and which was also testified to by the father and mother of the accused. She could not, therefore, in giving her evidence which she is charged with having given falsely have rightly stated that she was legally married to the complainant as she then had an undivorced husband living, nor could she be truthfully said to have been legally married by the Cazi as any ceremony then performed must have been a bigamous contract only. I do not think, therefore, on these statements that a conviction of the accused can follow on these allegations. With respect to the statement that she never attached her signature to any document in the Cazi's possession, there is nothing to say that the accused at the time knew that the Cazi possessed any document with her signature attached to it. Her safer answer no doubt would have been to say she was unaware of it, but is it presumed that she at the time did not know of any such document being in the Cazi's possession, and answered negatively when questioned on the subject. There is nothing in the evidence to convince me that the accused wilfully and intentionally committed perjury. She does not appear to have been cautioned that her statements appeared to the court of an untruthful character. Although it has been stated that the court informed her that she need not reply to any question put to her in evidence without reference to the court, but that she must speak the truth, and it is quite possible she gave her evidence in the loose manner that evidence is often given in these courts by parties on either side and did not consider the seriousness about to be attached to her replies, more particularly when the position in life of accused is taken into consideration, nor is there any evidence to show that accused knew or believed that these statements made by her were fase at the time of making them or that she did not believe them to be true. The evidence for the prosecution generally cannot be characterised as of a very lofty class, On the contrary, it is of a very doubtful kind, the prosecutor in giving his evidence clearly showing his anxious wish to have the accused whom he claims as his wife legally punished, and he stated not for the public weal or for any harm or injury done by the accused's alleged false statements to any one; but to gratify his manifest personal spite and ill-will towards the accused. In effect the evidence of the Moulvi is the only evidence on which I consider. I can place any reliance, but his evidence does not for reasons already explained alter my views already expressed, added to which the presumption of law being always in favour of innocence of prisoner without the strongest proof of the crime charged being given, I must dismiss the case and discharge the accused.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

THE APPROACH OF THE MONSOON.

SIMLA, June 15.

Sunday's observations:—Pressure has given way briskly off the West Coast and is in considerable to large defect at West Ceylon and Malabar stations, Colombo reports strong westerly winds and the weather is squally with rising sea on the South Malabar Coast. Conditions in Ceylon and Malabar indicate that the burst of the monsoon is in progress and will affect the Malabar Coast within the next 24 hours. Ports on the Malabar Coast were warned accordingly yesterday. Numerous thunderstorms occurred on west coast districts. Karwar reports three inches of rain; Mangalore and Colombo each one inch. The weather is more or less disturbed in North-Western and Central India and the Deccan. Thunderstorms have given fairly general and moderate rain in the Central Provinces, Central India and East Rajputana. Ajmere and Rajkot report two inches each, and Amraoti and Hoshangabad one. Local thunderstorms have given Roorkee three inches and Dehra two inches. The weather generally is disturbed, indicating the probable early progress of the monsoon along the West Coast and into the interior.

Later.

Monday's observations:—Pressure has given way rapidly in Konkan, Kathiawar and the Central Provinces and is in large defect; it is commencing to rise in Malabar. Westerly monsoon winds have set in on the Malabar Coast and are of moderate strength. Heavy rain has fallen from Trivandram to Karwar. Trivandram Cochin and Mangalore each report four inches and Karwar three inches. Pressure has also given way rapidly in Burma, North of the Bay and Lower Bengal, and is now normal or in moderate defect. Heavy rain has fallen over a large part of Burma. Tavoy and Moulmein report four inchet, Mandalay and Kindat three and Bassein and Akyab two inches. Numerous thunderstorms have occurred in the N.-W. P. and Ndrtb Punjab and given light rain which caused a large redrction of temperature. The monsoon is steadily advancing along the West Coast and the burst appears to be only of moderate strength.

A message from Bangkok has reached the Siamese Legation in London denying the reports that the French authorities at Chentabun are making a road to Battambang, and are constructing a telegraph line, and are erecting barracks for reinforcements from Saigon.

NEWS OF THE DAY

Justice Jenkins met with rather a nasty fall off his horse the other morning while out riding, but although shaken and badly bruised about the face, he took his seat on the Calcutta Bench as usual.

Colonel Napoleon Arnott, R.E., Chief Engineer, Madras Command, Military Works, has been appointed to succeed Major-General Tomkins as Director-General of Military Works in India. The delay in announcing this appointment has arisen from the difficulty of obtaining a reply from Colonel Arnott, as he had just proceeded on leave and had probably not reached England.

During a severe thunderstom at Jubbulpore, on Thursday evening, the house of a native cloth-seller in the heart of the Sudder Bazar, was struck by lightning. A native girl of nine in the street at the time was killed by the shock and three men in the shop were injured.

The Titaghur cow-killing riot case was again tried by Mr. Collin, District Magistrate, 24-Pergunbahs, when evidence for the prosecution was recorded and witnesses were cross-examined, after which the case was adjourned to the 17th instant, when it will be heard at Alipur and not at Barrackpore.

Several applications have been submitted to the Agent, E. I. Railway, containing suggestions for the alignment of the Hooghly-Kutwa railway. It appears that the inhabitants of each group of villages want the line to run through the neighbourhood.

The local authorities are considering the question of the annual exodus to Darjeeling. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is understood to be in favour of curtailing the establishments that regularly migrate to the Hills, and has expressed his opinion that no Secretary or Head of a Department should in future be accompanied by more than two clerks each.

The Syndicate of the Calcutta University have ruled that candidates for the several examinations, who have deposited the usual fee but have been unable to present themselves for examination, will be admitted to one subsequent examination on payment of the half fee. Heretofore there has been no definite rule on the subject, but the practice has been to admit such candidates without payment of any fees, and in some cases to refund them.

The final stage in the preliminary hearing of the charges against F. E. Roy, accused of causing the death of his dhobie, was reached at Lahore on Thursday. The accused put in a written statement, in which he stated that on the Sunday in question he remonstrated with the dhobie about the unsatisfactory character of his work, but he denied that he had beaten the man, and added:—"I don't think I even touched him." He said he never saw the deceased lying outside, neither did he throw any water over him nor place a tub upon him. The accused was committed for trial on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and also with causing grievous hurt. As the accused was committed in respect of a non-bailable offence an order for his arrest was issued, but was suspended for 24 hours. The accused applied for bail to the Sessions Judge, but his application was refused. Subsequently an application was made to the Chief Court. Mr. Justice Reid reserved his decision.

Great briskness prevails in the dockyards of Japan, all the Admiralty yards working at high pressure repairing and building warships. So great is the stress that all private orders are declined, and the shipping companies in consequence have had to send their steamers to Hongkong for overhauling purposes. Several new dockyards are in process of construction.

Opium revenue from the Bengal Presidency was lower than the estimate for June of the present year by Rs. 160,550, but on the estimate for the year the returns showed an excess of Rs. 1,53,425. The revenue from the Bombay Presidency was worse than the estimate by Rs. 5,33,975 for the month of May, and the decrease on the year's estimate up to that month was Rs. 11,60,575. The net revenue falling off up to the present is Rs. 10,07,150.

The want of rain is telling severely on the central and southern districts of the Punjab. Cattle generally are in poor condition in Lahore, Shahpur, Rohtak, and Gujranwala, and are dying of starvation in Hissar. Relief works have been started in the Sharakpur tahsil of the Lahore district and 7,460 persons are now employed on them.

The 2nd Battalion, 3rd Gurkhas, lately in Chitral, reached Lansdowne a few days ago. The men are in excellent health and spirits.

Captain Macfarlane, King's Own Scottish Borderers, has been granted a wound pension of £100 on account of the wound he received in action at the Malakand last year.

The Lieutenant-Governor is coming down from Naini Tal to Lucknow next month, and his visit will be celebrated by a meeting of the Provincial Legislative Council at the Chutter Munzil, on the 15th.

Colonel Davidson, Commanding the Chitral garrison, reports that his troops have settled down in their quarters. All supplies, stores and treasure were passed over the Lowarai Kotal without difficulty.

The South Lushai Hills Regulation No. 3 of 1896, has just been published. It enables the Bengal Government, with the previous sanction of the Government of India, to suspend the operation of any law or enactment in force in the South Lushai country, provided the jurisdiction of any Court over European British subjects is not thereby affected.

The statement that two divisions are likely to be concentrated at Lahore and Rawalpindi for manœuvres during the cold weather is inaccurate. There will be no large camp-of-exercise in the Punjab. Command. As regards the Bengal Command, Jhansi may possibly be selected for the concentration of a large body of troops, including Bombay regiments and the local corps in Central India. This, however, will depend on the seasonal prospects, as a failure of the rains would make it inadvisable to collect troops about Jhansi in large numbers. The district is one eminently suited for practical manœuvres.

Last week's season report shows a marked improvement in agricultural prospects in Bengal, where rain fell in all districts except Purneah. All the standing crops are doing well. In the Punjab there was rain everywhere except in Peshawar, but more is urgently wanted in most districts. Over 9,000 persons are employed in Sharkpur Tehsil, Lahore District. The outturn of the spring crops was an average one. The Central Provinces have had fairly general rain, which has improved the fodder supply. Prospects in Central India and Rajputana are much the same as last week, rain being needed.

Our Allahabad contemporary writes:—If the 1st Bombay Lancers, under the leadership of Colonel Elliott, one of the best cavalry commandants in India, ever come into contact with the dervishes it is quite certain that the superiority of the lance over the sword in rough-and-tumble fighting will be once more conclusively shown. The Indian sowar is a skilled swordsman as a rule, but with the lance he is seen at his best when undisciplined bodies of men have to be charged. He wields this weapon with wonderful effect and his practice at tent-pegging gives him full confidence in the still-shod bamboo. A good story is told of the accuracy with which a native lancer will strike the object aimed at. At a big parade in Upper India, at which Royalty was present, a sowar was seen suddenly to dash out of the ranks and ride at a small bush. The next moment he held his lance aloft in triumph—an unfortunate hare was impaled on the point! The man had seen the timorous beastie lying hidden beneath the bush and he could not resist the temptation. History does not record what befell him for breaking out of the ranks: "first spear" on this occasion may not have won the approval of the on-lookers unless their sporting instincts overrode their sense of military discipline. Fuzzy-wuzzy is not a hare, but his naked breast is a better target for a lance head than a few square inches of fur. If the opportunity should offer, it will be interesting to note the effect of Indian cavalry charging home against a large body of dervishes.

The Calcutta Collector of Customs states, that the large importations of Bryant and May's matches in former years have now practically ceased, it being a rare event to see a box of this firm's manufacture. The price is high, and this has apparently induced a trade in matches packed and labelled in close imitation of the above firm's marks and colours. Such counterfeits would seriously interfere with legitimate trade, by the lower rates at which they could be sold. From Norway and Sweden imports were on a much larger scale. Competition is keen, and while prices are always low there was in the past year a further reduction. The Japanese trade may probably have caused the lower rates, for it must have become apparent to the European manufacturer that, unless serious efforts were made, Japan would monopolise the bulk of the trade. It is possible that already these lower rates have proved of some avail, for from Japan receipts were less though, at the same time, the war with China may have conduced to smaller shipments from Japan.

An intimation (the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post* hears) has reached London to the effect that the German Government has arranged to send to India several technical authorities who are to prepare reports upon the condition of the Indian cotton industry, and more particularly as to the state of the mills, which are owned and controlled by native manufacturers. It is also intended to ascertain what possibilities there are of German-made milling and agricultural machinery finding a market in India.

Mr. George Allen projects a series of translation into English of foreign works, more or less recent, in which contemporary England is described. The first he has published is a Portuguese work, "A Inglaterra de Hoje," by Oliviera Martins, and published at Lisbon in 1893. This was the fruit of a visit to England in the preceding year. In its English form ("The England of To-day") it is certainly readable, sometimes amusing, and occasionally suggestive of reflection. Mr. Martins' first impression of London, as approached from Clapham Junction, was not favourable:—"It is a babel of tiles, an infinite ant-hill. The little black houses are heaped up in irregular streets, giving at the same moment an impression of both magnificence and meanness. Its heart opens to the public with a sensation that one is entering the belly of the great monster of the world. This sacred home of the Britons, when observed for the first time, as was the case with me, in the clear light of a glorious June day, inspires fear. The impression is powerful, but I cannot call it agreeable." There are however, some things in England of which Mr. Martins thoroughly approves. Among them are the children, of whom he says: "There are none more beautiful anywhere. They are like butterflies or swarms of bees both in wealthy streets and poor lanes, rich and poor, clean and dirty. Before the beauty of infancy equality is sovereign in England. The little ones seem bouquets of flowers. Ruddy, with flesh of milk and roses that reminds one of Rubens, one feels the strength of race predominate. One would say that Nature, mother of contradictions, made these young shoots of humanity, more bony and angular than are to be found anywhere, into creatures that seem cherubim descended from heaven. Between two cheeks like roses the short mouth seems like a cherry. The scarlet of the lips laughs; the blue of the eyes, placed widely apart, laughs, too. The whole face sings, the whole face lives, whether it laughs or cries, covered with the arms raised and the hands crossed in an attitude of enchanting despair. Then the loose, flowing, golden hair—like flax dried in the sun with a tinge of gold—on their little heads, upon bodies just growing, flexible like a vine, running, jumping, chirping like sparrows, calls to mind the well-known verse of Victor Hugo." Our Portuguese critic was also captivated by our maidens, of whom he discourses in almost lyric strain:—"They are the finest and most perfect feminine flowers, the poetry of ethereal youth, as far as women can reach it." Of our architecture Mr. Martins thinks little, but he has praise for our British Museum, our sailors, and our ships. He discusses Sydenham, Richmond, and Hampton Court; our religion, our painters, our Stock Exchange, our sports, our politics, our trade unionism, and so forth. It is noteworthy that his heart and intellect are not with the Little Englanders.

Baby incubators are a feature of a good many hospitals. They are an invention for the benefit of weakly infants, or for those imprudent young people who, having been in too great haste to appear in this vale of tears, require an artificial atmosphere to keep them alive. In France, many efforts have been made to perfect the "couveuse pour enfants." An illustration given in the *Westminster Gazette* the other day shows one of the latest of these efforts. It certainly looks as if the young person were having a tolerably good time in the glass house which it shares only with a thermometer, and periodically with a bottle of something good to drink. This information has led the *Daily Telegraph* to some interesting reflections. We are not aware (says that paper) that any stern moralist has yet arisen to denounce incubators as machines for abolishing family affections. We are apt to be carried away by the mere mechanical cleverness of the contrivance as seen at a poultry establishment; we observe young chicks pecking away at their food inside their glass walls and apparently enjoying themselves thoroughly, and so we go away and forget that these same chickens will grow up into fowlhood without having known the sweet influences of a mother's love. They have naver nestled under the protective maternal wing or peeped their heads out from among the maternal feathers; and the chances are that they will reach maturity without having undergone one single steadying peck from a mother's beak. What hopeless little cynical prigs these incubated pullets will develop into! One good backhander, delivered by a maternal relative scratching for worms, knocks a great deal of the conceit out of any chicken; and, alas; these unhappy fledglings will never experience that ennobling discipline of suffering. Will not something of the same kind happen to incubated children? Life in an incubator is all sunshine and no storm. How is an infant to develop reverence for parents when the only parent it has ever known is a thing composed partly of glass and partly of iron, and containing a pillow and a thermometer? There is also, we believe, an apparatus for pumping in heated air; and the sound of that pump must be the miserable substitute for the cooings usually supplied by maternal affection. If we can imagine a sufficient number of generations, all brought up in incubators, we should probably arrive at a race to which the very idea of dutifulness to parents was incomprehensible. It is much better for a growing babe to get into hot water now and then than to spend its opening years surrounded by too much hot air.

Lord Masham in the *Times*, says that after reading the *Statist's* prize essays, he is more than ever convinced that we should reconsider our present fiscal policy, and in the hope of raising a friendly discussion, he sends a challenge to the Cobden Club, in the course of which he says that from his vast and even unrivalled experience (extending over sixty and more years, as he has at different times been engaged largely in four out of six of our greatest industries, and is still engaged in three of them), he thinks he may claim to speak with the authority of age and experience when he says that free imports are slowly but surely destroying our productive power as a nation. Following in some measure the lead of the *Statist*, and to give a little zest and eclat to the affair, Lord Masham will be prepared to give 1000gs. to Guy's Hospital if the Club can prove him to be wrong, but if they fail they shall forfeit a like amount to the hospital funds.

The funeral of the Archduke Karl Ludwig took place in Vienna, on May 22, with military honours.

It is reported that M. Yriarte has discovered in Rome papers which assign to Venezuela, territory claimed by England.

The company which controls several street railroads in New York, will, it is stated, shortly equip their cars with compressed air motors.

Dr. Lueger was, on May 22, elected by the Municipal Council of Vienna to the post of first Deputy-Burgomaster for a period of three years.

Another tornado of extraordinary violence has occurred in the United States, distroying five towns in Iowa and causing the death of forty persons. The storm has been severly felt in Kansas, Illinois, Indiana, and other places.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

PUNJAB WHEAT.

The final report on the wheat crop of the Punjab for the year 1895-96, is as follows:—The season.—The monsoon rains of 1895 were much less copious than those of 1894, and ceased much earlier. A fair amount of rain fell in August, but in September, except in Gurgaon, Delhi, Karnal and Rawalpindi, there was practically no rain anywhere in the plains. In October, with the exception of a shower in Amritsar, there was no rain anywhere. November was also quite dry, the largest total for the month being 0·17 in Sialkot. December was very nearly as dry; slight rain fell in 14 districts, but it nowhere reached half-an-inch in any district in the plains. It is worthy of note, as showing the character of the season that no rain whatever was recorded in 17 districts in September, in 26 in October, in 19 in November, and in 16 in December, and in several in which the record was not absolutely blank the amount recorded were infinitesimal, not reaching a tenth of an inch in the month. In January only 4 districts, Hissar, Rohtak, Gujrat and Gujranwala, were absolutely rainless; Gurgaon and Delhi had only 0·04 each, and in 9 other districts the amount was less than half-an-inch. The largest falls were 2·34 in Rawalpindi and 2·04 in Peshawar; while Kohat and Bannu, each had an inch. Some rain fell everywhere in February, and it was this rain which prevented a really disastrous failure of the crops. Hisar and Karnal each received less than half-an-inch, but nearly every other district received about an inch or more. The rainfall of January and February occurred at the end of the former and beginning of the latter month, and was most beneficial to the irrigated as well as the unirrigated crop. The rainfall of March was light, 5 districts getting none at all. After that in most places rain would have done more harm than good, and it is not to be regretted that April was a dry, though not an entirely rainless month. In no district was there good rain at sowing time, and the area sown was consequently much smaller than last year. The season was a very unfavourable one for all crops entirely dependent on the rainfall, as the amount which fell was very small and much below the average everywhere. There were of course no floods, and there was very little hail. Only two districts, Delhi and Gurgaon, suffered injury to crops from hailstorms and in Umballa high winds did some damage. Otherwise drought was the cause of all the injury suffered. As might have been expected in such a dry year, there was hardly any rust.

Area.—The total area estimated to be under wheat this year is 6,893,400 acres. The area last year was 8,051,800 acres. The arithmetical average of the last nine years is 6,757,537 acres; the average for the last five years only is 6,981,540 acres. Thus the area this year is 14·4 per cent. below the area of last year, 1·3 below the average of the last five years, but 2·0 above the average of the last nine years. The areas in 1893-94 and 1894-95 were the largest on record exceeding 8,000,000 acres in each case. The next largest were 7,100,000 approximately in 1892-93 and 1890-91. The area this year is larger than it was in four out of the last nine years, and is very little below that of any year except the last two. The change made in the method of calculation in 1893-94, however, makes the figures of this year appear unduly favourable as compared with previous years. The estimate given in the first forecast was 6,628,300 acres, and in the second was 6,444,700 acres. The area now given is therefore rather larger than was anticipated. The falling-off in area from last year was due entirely to want of rain. The falling-off was entirely in wheat dependent altogether on rainfall. The decrease amounted to 28·7 per cent. There was an actual increase in the area irrigated of 315,100 acres, or 10·9 per cent.

There is a decrease in the total area under wheat in 28 out of the 31 districts of the Punjab. The increases occurred in Jullundur 12·5 per cent., and Ludhiana 17·9 per cent. In Jullundur, there was a large increase in irrigation, and much land which was swamped by floods in 1894 and bore no rabi crop in 1895, was put under crop this year. In Ludhiana there was a large increase in irrigation, and in both these districts the rainfall at the beginning of February was good and most beneficial to the crops. There was a trifling increase in Kohat due to the inclusion of areas recently settled. The largest decreases occurred in Hissar 34 per cent., Gurgaon 43 per cent., Umballa 35 per cent., Hoshiarpur 24 per cent., Ferozepore 27 per cent., Mooltan 22 per cent., Montgomery 47 per cent., Lahore 25 per cent., Gujranwala 25 per cent., Shahpur 21 per cent., and Peshawar 22 per cent.

Yield.—The outturn of wheat is estimated this year at 1,715,873 tons. Last year it was 2,395,353 tons. There is thus a falling-off of 28·3 per cent. against a decrease of 14·4 per cent. in area. The outturn is 14·1 and 9·7 per cent. below the average of the past five and nine years respectively. The average outturn per acre this year is estimated at 271 seers against 324 seers last year. Personally I am inclined to doubt the correctness of this estimate. I have more than once seen when a very large crop has been harvested and prospects are bright, that the outturn of grain is apt to be over-estimated. Similarly in a year like the present, when the area was short, there was a tendency to take a gloomy view, and the outturn has probably been under-estimated. From general reports and what I have seen and heard myself, I gather that the outturn of lands actually cropped has been generally good, the ear plump and heavy and of excellent quality. The relation in weight between the grain and the straw is said in many places to be phenomenal. The straw crop is undoubtedly a short one, and this in face of the general dearth of fodder is much to be regretted. The irrigated crops of the Province are generally reported to about average or a little below it; the barani or unirrigated crops are rarely estimated as high as a 10-anna crop. The crop of the Province as a whole, may be estimated as a 12-anna one or rather above that figure.

Character of the harvest.—The general character of the harvest may be gathered from what has been said above. The area of unirrigated wheat was very much restricted; the area of irrigated wheat as a consequence of the failure of rain was undergone a considerable increase.

In the south-east of the Province, two districts suffered from hail, Delhi and Gurgaon, and in Umballa high winds did damage. The unirrigated crops in the Delhi Division were poor, but the irrigated crops were fair and in some cases very good. In Hoshiarpur in the low-lying lands the crop was good, in Jullundur the irrigated crop was estimated at 14 annas and the unirrigated at 10 annas. In Ferozepore the unirrigated crop was poor. In Mooltan there was a great decrease. The water-supply in the Sidhnai Canal partly failed, and owing to the scanty floods in the river there was little "sailab" cultivation in the moist low-lying lands on its banks. In Montgomery the same thing occurred. From Jhang and Gujranwala it is reported that the wheat crop in the Chenab Colony is exceptionally good, being estimated at 18 and even 20 annas. The Deputy Commissioner of Gujranwala remarks, that only the closure of the canal for a month prevented it from being a bumper. In Lahore it is reported that the outturn of the irrigated crop has been very good indeed, and the quality of grain is also excellent. The same is the case in Amritsar. In Sialkot the unirrigated crop is ranked as high as 12 annas. In the districts of the Rawalpindi Division, the unirrigated crops were not good, and in Peshawar the want of rain injured the crops. In Hazara the crop was poor. In Dera Ismail Khan the total yield is said to equal that of last year. In Dera Ghazi Khan there was a good supply of water in the hill torrents, and canal and well irrigated wheat did well. The Indus river was low, however, and the crops on its banks fell off. The grain actually gathered was generally, except in Delhi, heavy and of good quality. The straw crop was deficient everywhere.

Prices.—Prices are now ruling high throughout the Province. A diagram is attached which shows the prices obtaining at Ferozepore and Amritsar throughout the year. With only slight fluctuations, there has been a steady rise in prices throughout the year. On 15th April 1895 the price of wheat was low, 22 seers per rupee at Ferozepore. In May and June it stood at 20, and by October it had risen to 15 seers, and it remained at that figure with one temporary rise to 14 in November until the end of February. It fell to 16 for a few days in March, and then rose to 14, at which fiigure it has remained since. In Amritsar the course has been very similar. Wheat stood at 23 seers on 15th April 1895 and stands at 15 seers now. The rise in prices was caused in the first instance by the very brisk export trade, and later on by the failure of the rain and the prospects of a light crop. It is remarkable that the harvesting of the crop this year has so far done little to reduce prices. Wheat throuhout the year has been very much dearer than the previous year, and is very dear at present.

Exports.—The export trade during the last summer was active. Figures are only available for three quarters of the year, 1st April to 31st December 1895, but during that period 331,939 tons were exported against 356,298 tons in the corresponding period of 1894. But, although figures are not available for the first quarter of 1896, there is no doubt that the trade has been slack. The export of wheat from Karachi between 1st January and 30th April 1896, was 39,433 tons against 89,316 tons in the corresponding period of last year.

The figures for the export of wheat from the Province for the last ten years, are as follows. The year dealt with is from April 1st to March 31st:—

Year.	Export of Wheat in tons by			
	Rail.	River.	Land.	Total.
1886-87	119,121	29,615	5,180	153,916
1887-88	30,909	12,789	2,098	45,796
1888-89	167,844	46,113	3,302	217,276
1889-90	312,350	51,992	2,724	367,066
1890-91	255,720	58,198	2,255	316,173
1891-92	474,820	59,058	1,595	535,473
1892-93	145,621	21,717	2,674	170,012
1893-94	237,425	50,840	1,637	289,902
1894-95	407,701	47,494	2,329	457,524
1895-96 up to 31st December 1895.	294,799	35,997	1,143	331,939

Stocks.—The wheat harvests of 1893, 1894 and 1895 were all exceptionally large. During the past year wheat has been largely exported, and the outturn of the present harvest is reported to be below average. Stocks with zamindars are reported to be generally running low or exhausted, but it is belived that grain dealers are in possession of considerable amounts of grain, and that stocks are not at present alarmingly low.

PUNJAB RAPE-SEED.

Final Report on the Rape-seed crop of the Punjab for the year 1895-96. (Only 20 out of 31 districts are dealt with.)

The nature of the season has already been described in the report on the wheat crop. It was even more unfavourable for rape than for that cereal, and owing to want of rain, especially at sowing time, the area has undergone a great decrease.

Area.—The area under oil-seeds is estimated this year at 475,100 acres. The area last year was 802,600 acres. This year's area is therefore 40·8 per cent. below that of last year, and is 18·7 per cent, and 17·4 per cent. below the average areas of the last five and the last ten years respectively. The area given in the first forecast this year was 435,200 acres, and in the second 448,500 acres. There was an increase in Sialkot of 99·2 per cent. said to be due to large sowings of oil-seeds for fodder, and there was an increase in Dera Ismail Khan of 50·4 per cent. owing to the presence of a good supply of water in the hill torrents. In every other district there was a considerable decrease.

Yield.—The outturn is estimated at 49,229 tons against 97,224 tons last year, a decrease of 49·3 per cent. The outturn in fact is estimated at just half that of last year. It is also 40·4 per cent. below the average of the last five, and 67·9 below the average of the last eight years. The crop was generally a very poor one.

Exports.—The export of oil-seeds in the three quarters of the year 1895 up to 31st December 1895, was 110,497 tons against 145,800 tons in the corresponding portion of the former year. The export of oil-seeds from Karachi between 1st January 1896 and 27th April 1896 was 1,823 tons against 4,276 tons in the same period in 1895. The trade is much less brisk than it was.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE SOUTHERN INDIA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

The sixteenth general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the registered office, Dalal Street, Mr. Eduljee Nusservanjee Setna presiding. The following directors' report was submitted:—

The directors beg to submit their annual audited balance-sheet and profit and loss account of the company for twelve months from 1st January to 31st December 1895. The directors are glad to state, that the company has made a profit of Bs. 52,847-5-10 which they have no doubt the shareholders will consider satisfactory. From this amount is deducted the last year's loss of Rs. 21,273-15-8 which will leave Rs. 31,573 6-2 for disposal which your directors recommend you to dispose, of as under. Dividend to be paid at the rate of Rs. 10 per share, Rs. 10,000; to carry to bad and doubtful debts account Rs. 5,000; to carry to machinery depreciation fund account, Rs. 15,000 to carry forward to next year's account, Rs. 1,573-6-2; total Rs. 31,573-6-2. From the accounts you will observe that a sum of Rs. 6,174-1-8 is written off from the bad and doubtful debts account, this amount the manager has considered as irrecoverable. Your directors call your attention that the mill contains some old machinery which were made in 1874, the produce from these machinery is a source of constant trouble and is difficult to sell even by accepting low rates, it is therefore necessary to remove these by substituting new improved machinery. With this view they have decided to spend about Rs. 50 000 during current year and will continue doing so as circumstances permit of. They have also purchased a new boiler from Messrs. Richardson and Crudas of 125 lbs. working pressure and another is comming out from England to replace the old one. Your directors regret extremely to report the death of their chairman, Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit whose loss is so great that it cannot be replaced for a long time. The vacancy thus caused is filled up by the directors by the appointment of Mr. Damodard's Tapidas which they now request you to confirm. The insurance on the mill buildings, machinery and stock under process has been covered as under:—Buildings, machinery and stock under process Rs.8,60,400, cotton and yarn Rs. 4,75,000, total Rs. 12,75,400. Two of your directors Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla and Dadabhoy Merwanjee Jijeebhoy retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election. The shareholders have to appoint two auditors and to fix their remuneration.

The directors' report and audited accounts were adopted and confirmed. A dividend was declared at Rs. 10 per share. Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla and Dadabhoy Merwanjee Jijeephoy, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. The appointment made by the directors of Mr. Damoderdas Tapidas asa director was confirmed. The sums of Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 5,000 were appropriated to the machinery depreciation fund and bad and doutful debts accounts respectively. Messrs. Bapujee Pestonjee Wadia and Hormusjee Eduljee Davar were elected auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 200 each, the accounts to be audited every six months. The best thanks of the meeting were accorded to the directors and secretaries and agents for the satisfactory manner in which they conducted the affairs of the company. The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

THE BERAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The eleventh ordinary meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday, at Dalal Street Mr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Setna, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following director's report was submitted:—

Your directors have the pleasure to submit their annual balance-sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December 1895. The net profit for the year has been Rs. 1,19,479-10-4. This together with the last balance of Rs. 1,153-4-11 make the total of Rs. 1,20,632-15-3. Out of which your directors paid an ad-interim dividend at the rate of Rs. 7½ per share, absorbing Rs. 20,625. They now propose to dispose of the balance of Rs. 1,00,007-15-3 as follows:—Towards the payment of a dividend at Rs. 12½ per share is Rs. 34,375; towards depreciation of machinery Rs. 60,000; towards payment of bonus to establishment Rs. 3,500; and to carry forward to next year's account Rs. 2,132-15-3; total Rs. 1,00,007-15-3. The new machinery mentioned in the last year's report is at present working and gives satisfactory results. The shareholders are aware that the mill contains old preparatory machinery as well as mule spindles, the yarn produced from these is very poor and makes a good deal of wastage. The directors are therefore contemplating to remove these old machines gradually and replace them by new machinery. With this view they have decided to spend about Rs. 50,000 during the current year. Your directors feel painful to report the death of your chairman, Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit, whose loss is irreparable for a long time. Insurance has been covered as under:—Spinning and weaving buildings, machinery, and accessories, Rs. 7,00,000 ginning factory, Rs. 12,000 cotton, yarn, and cloth Rs. 3,50,000, total Rs. 10,62,000. Two of your Directors Messrs. Hormusjee Bejonji Dantra and Jehangir Edalji Davar retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election. You have to appoint auditors and fix their remuneration.

The directors' report and audited accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend was declared at Rs. 12½ per share. The sum of Rs. 60,000 was carried to the depreciation of machinery account, and Rs. 3,500 were to be paid as bonus to the mill and office establishments. Messrs. Hormusjee Bejonjee Dantra and Jehangir Edaljee Davar, who retured by rotation, were re-elected directors. Messrs. Pallonjee Framjee Mehta and Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee were re-elected auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 200 each; the accounts to be audited every six months. The best thanks of the meeting were accorded to the directors and agents for the satisfactory manner in which they conducted the affairs of the company. Thanks were voted to the chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE OAKS.

The Oaks Stakes of Rs·4,500 sovs., by subscription of 50 sovs. each, h. ft. or 5 sovs. only if declared by the first Tuesday in January 1895; for three-year-old; fillies 9st each; the nominator of the winner to receive 400 sovs., the owner of the second 200 sovs., and the owner of the third 100 sovs. out of the stakes; about one mile and a half. 210 subs. Closed July 24th, 1896.

Lord Derby's ch f Canterbury Pilgrim, by Tristan—Pilgrimage, Rickaby	1
H R H the Prince of Wales's br f Thais, by St Serf—Poetry, Watts	2
Mr J C Hill's b f proposition, by Prism, dam by Speculum—Nydia Bradford	3
Lord Ellesmere's b f Miss Fraser, by Fitz Simon—Windlass, Pratt	0
Mr H McCalmont's ch f Amphora, by Amphion—Sierra, Chaloner	0
Mr Hamar Bass' b f Sister to Ellatweed, by Salisbury—Galop Calder	0
Duke of Westminster's b f Helm, by Marion—Quetta Cannon	0
Lord Rosebery's ch f Avilon, by Wisdom—Repetition Fagan	0
Lord Londonderry's ch f Nenemoosha, by Hagglescope—Wenonah T Loates	0
Sir F Johnstone's ch f Meli Melo, by Melanion—Irish Stew Allsopp	0
Lord Derby's b f Ardvourlie, by Surefoot—Strathgurdie Madden	0

(Winner trained by Lambton).

Betting: 100 to 8 against Canterbury Pilgrim, 13 to 8 Thais, 100 to 7 Proposition.

Won by two lengths; half a length between second and third.—"Asian."

SKINNY MEN and Weak Women, a Ready Tonic on you is Peter's Brain Panacea, will protect you from an untimely grave, as it enlivens the spirits, invigorates brain power, strengthens physical tissue, and renovates and rebuilds the shattered constitution without regard to age or sex. Rs 2-4 and Rs. 5-4. MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

PROFESSOR S. P. LANGLEY, whose "aerodrome," or flying machine, is reported to have risen to a height of half a mile above the ground at a speed of twenty miles an hour, and then returned to the ground without damage, is secretary to the Smithsonian Institution of Washington, and well-known for his researches on the obscure radiation of the sun and stars. He is theoretically convinced that mechanical flight is possible on the "kite," or soaring principle; and if the account sent over be trustworthy, he has really accomplished more than Mr. Maxim. His "kite," or aeroplane, which he calls an aerodrome, is built of steel, and resembles the outspread wings of a bird. In fact, we believe, the professor has taken the albatross for his model. This bird has been observed for at least seven days on the wing, and is remarkable for its soaring powers. By "soaring" we mean the power a bird has of travelling in the air without beating its wings by merely taking a skilful advantage of the pressure of the wind on its body.

The time for Andree's departure to the North Pole in a balloon is drawing nigh. The balloon, which is called the "Pole-Nord," is now finished. It has been made by M. Lachambre, the French maker, and is a sphere about 60 feet in diameter. The envelope is "pongee" silk of triple and double ply, and coated with indiarubber varnish. It has been on view in the Champ de Mars, and inspected by President Faure and General Tournier, with the Norwegian and Swedish Minister, Captain Renard, of the French military balloon establishment of Chalais-Meudon, and others. Andree, as we know, is to be accompanied by Herr Ekholm, and also by Herr Strindberg, who has made another trial ascent (his sixth) at Paris in the small balloon, "Brennus," which carries sails and a guide-rope of the kind to be used with the "Pole-Nord." The sails really do enable the aeronaut to steer the balloon to some extent.

The effect of the Rontgen rays on a photographic plate can, as we know, be reinforced by allowing them to excite phosphorescence in a surface placed under the plate. Mr. J. W. Gifford, of chard, has tried many phosphorescent substances, including the tongstate of calcium which Edison favours, and barium platino-cyanide, but he decidedly prefers potassium platino-cyanide to all of these.

Photographic plates themselves become fluorescent in the Rontgen rays, and Mr. J. D. Walker has informed the editor of "Nature" that a "Paget XXXXX" plate fluoresced well enough to be used as a screen for the cryptoscope, and showed the bones of the fingers, coins in a purse, &c.

One of the finest specimens of "newspaper science" which we have seen for some time was recently telegraphed to a morning contemporary by its New York correspondent. It was headed "Mr. Teszla's Invention and ran:—"It was announced last night at the Electrical Exhibition that the inventor, Mr. Teszla, had, after seven years' labour, perfected his incandescent light. It is more than three times as powerful as those now used. The illumination is secured by means of what Mr. Teszla calls 'a vibrator within a bulb holding the vibrating needle within a vacuum.'" We can only say, if Mr. Teszla used these words, he must have intended to mystify his interlocutor. We always understood that Teszla was trying to make an electric lamp out of gases illuminated in a vacuum tube after the manner of Crookes and Hittorf, and without using the incandescence of a carbon filament; but perhaps he employs some solid substance to phosphoresce, which the reporter takes for an incandescent, or white hot, material. As for the "vibrator within the bulb holding the vibrating needle within a vacuum," that is a cypher message which would baffle even the experts of President Kruger.

It is to be hoped that the conference now being held in London on the proposed Pacific cable which is to connect Australia with Canada and British Columbia, will decide to make the line an Imperial one, and not leave it in the hands of any commercial company, with whom the question of profit would be apt to conflict with paramount Imperial interests. In Government, that is to say, national, hands, its Imperial value would be the first consideration, and every care would be taken to keep it in good working order, and to guard it from possible attack.

If war broke out hostile cruisers fitted with cable gear would probably be sent out to hook the line and cut it. Perhaps they would be already on the spot before the declaration of war; and, indeed, it is a little surprising that some of our armed cruisers have not been provided with such gear already as part of their outfit, for the destruction of the sea telegraph lines would be an important duty which they might perform. As it is, the Admiralty would have to rely on the co-operation of cable ships chartered for the purpose, as H. M. telegraph ships could hardly be spared from the home stations for this work. Surely this question is worthy the attention of the Admiralty, and in view of the Imperial cables which are contemplated such vessels would be the more valuable. They could also be useful in tapping lines, and reading the messages with or without cutting them, for it is possible to tap a message with the telephone without severing the line.

In order to make it more difficult for a hostile cruiser to cut or tap the line, the track of the cable on the sea-bottom should be kept as secret as possible, and this secrecy might be more easily preserved were the cable in Government hands. If a commercial company be allowed any share in the working of the line, it ought to be distinctly subordinate to the needs of the Empire.

The International Conference to consider the preparation of a catalogue of scientific literature by international co-operation will be held at the rooms of the Royal Society, London, on Tuesday, July 14th, and subsequently. It will discuss ways and means, for example, where the heard office will be situated, what language will be used, &c. The American delegates are Dr. J. S. Billings and Professor Simon Newcomb.

There is a popular notion to the effect that of two seeds in the spikelet of the wild oats one will germinate at once and the other only after a year; but Professor J. C. Arthur has shown the idea to be false. It is true, however, of the two seeds in the fruit of the "cockle-burr" (Xanthium Canadense and strumarium), doubtless owing to constitutional causes.

The "Whisky Root," a plant belonging to the genus anhalonium of the order Cetaceæ, is so called from its intoxicating effect on the system. The "button" of the plant is chewed by the Indians of Southern Texas, and produces a species of intoxication with visions of beautiful colours.

Mr. Korty, telegraph superintendent of the Union Pacific lines at Omaha, Nebraska, U. S., describes, in "Electricity," a remarkable dust-storm between Weber and Peterson, Utah, on January 16th. On the afternoon of that day, a salt rain fell between Ogden, Utah, and Evanston, Wyoming, and deposited much salt. Houses, cars, telegraph lines, trees, &c., were thickly coated with salt. Later on, in Weber Canon, the storm turned to snow, and the snow, melting in sunshine, dissolved the salt by day, causing leaking on the telegraph lines. Eventually a party was sent out to wash the wires with a pump and hose. It is supposed that the salt about the Salt Lake had been carried into the atmosphere by the wind.

The Americans have begun to make pleasure trips to the Arctic regions. The steam yacht Blencathra is to sail for Iceland, Greenland, and Hudson Bay this summer. When will Messrs. Cook or some other agency organise summer trips to Greenland, Spitzbergen, Davis Straits, and so forth? There are many who would like to see something of the Arctic regions which are familiar to their imaginations through the travels of Franklin, Kane, Rae, Nares, and many other famous explorers.

It is a question whether the stringing of electric wires in cities and villages will not destroy a large proportion of the trees. Complaint is made in several cities that where the wires pass through the foliage the trees in nearly every instance have died, presumably from the effect of the electric current. It has been noticed also that the death of the trees almost invariably follows a season of rain, when the wet leaves are good conductors of electricity and carry it from the wires to the trees. In some cases the death of trees has been caused by wires supposed to be thoroughly insulated, the covering having been rubbed off the wires by the friction of the branches when moved by the wind. The evidence that the trees have been killed by electricity is furnished by the fact that in numberless instances the trees through which the wires pass died in an hour during a storm, while those standing a few feet from the wires were uninjured. These results will raise the question as to the liability of electric light companies for the damage caused by the killing of shade trees.

The experiments of M. Moissan with the electric furnace have led, it is stated, to the discovery of an important substance in the shape of a compound of boracic acid and carbon which will even cut diamond. The compound is said to be black, not unlike graphite, and can be produced in pieces of any required size. If the statements are verified, the new material will be very useful for boring rocks, &c., but how is the compound to be shaped?

Oxalate of lime is found in the bark of trees. The strange discovery has recently been made by Dr. Kraus, in Germany, showing that there is a steady loss of these crystals during the winter season. Just after spring growth had commenced a current "Ribes sanguineum" had lost 16 per cent., the common dog rose 28 per cent., and the common apple 50 per cent. Just what part this change of proportion plays in the economy of plant life is unknown.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 16.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Testamentary Suits.

1-96—Payne G and S—Hajee Hassum Hajee Gunny and others vs Noorbai widow—Chalk W and S—Part heard.
4-96—Nanu and H—Sakarbai widow vs Purshotum Arjoon—Tyabjee D and Co.
2-96—Bhaishunker and K—Shivshunker Ramshunker vs Ramshunker Ootumram—In person.
5-96—Balcrishna V N K—Tribhowan Virchund vs Hansraj Sewchund—Mulla and Mulla.

Postponed Long Causes.

279-95—M H Khan (for pauper)—Abdoolally Noorbhai vs Moosajee Adamjee and another—M N Saklatwalla—Part heard.
16-95—Framjee M and M—Bai Pirojbai vs Bai Cooverbai and others—Ardeshir H and D.
392-95—Daphtary and F—Dayabhai Jamnadas vs Venilal Tapidas—Tyabjee D and Co.
543-95—James Peace—Ebrahim Guni and another vs Jan Mahomed Oosman—Payne G and S.
222-95—Wadia and G—Suleman Lukha vs Sorabjee Eduljee Dubash—Tyabjee D and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice FULTON.)

For Judgment.

81-96—Dikshit and D—Mahadeo Narayan Patanker vs Ramchunder Balwant Sathe—K. J. Mantri.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Cause.

172-96—Payne G and S—Vishram Assoo vs Sookhdeo Cursondas and others—Part heard.
84-95—Thakurdas D and C—Fazal Jaffer vs Bai Veerbai and others M L Shroff.
557-95—In person—Kessowjee Dewcarn vs Ramdas Waghjee and others—Payne G and S.
12-96—Ardesir H and D—Beharilal Roopram and another vs Jaygopal Shavantram and others.
91-96—Chitnis M and M—Dayabhai Tapidas vs Alexander Harvey and others.
93-96—Chitnis M and M—Shivram Brahmadeo and others vs Keshev Nanajee Demote—In person.
111-96—M H Khan—Noor Jehan Begum vs Domnico Borri.
126-96—In person—Jetha Bhima and others vs Memon Hajee Tyeb Hajee Joonas—Tyabjee and Co.
127-96—Edglow and G—Jamnadas Lulloobhoy vs Sardarmal Tejmal.
179-96—Roughton and B—Chotalal Jeewandas vs Chugunlal Sekuriall and another—Tyabjee D and Co.
193-95—Tyabjee D and Co—Shewbajanlal Sittaram and others vs Fakeerchund Bunchand and others—Wadia and G.
203-96—Payne G and S—Moti Bhuga and others vs Memon Hajee Tayjee Hajee Joonas—Tyabjee D and Co.
209-96—Dikshit and D—Rambhau Balajee Bori and another vs Alli Abdoola.
210-96—Bhaishanker and K—Krishnabai vs Kashinath Dajee Rege and another—Little and Co and Daphtary and F.
222-96—Crawford B and Co—Parmanand Raja vs Raja Messoor and others—Tyabjee D and Co.
232-95—K D Shroff—Goculdas Koshalchand and others vs Ram Gopal Mugnirem—K J Mantri.
247-96—Chalk W and S Baijnath Kisondas and another vs Goculdas Modiram and others.
248-96—In person—Jetha Bhima and others vs Memon Abdool Latiff—Hajee Allarakhia.
250-96—Nanu and H—Goolmakhrai Ramsamal and other vs Mayabhai Premabhai Hemabhai—Mathubhai and J.
251-96—Hiralal and M—Gokulbhoy Moolchand vs Tullockchand Harnath and another—Bicknell M and M.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

18-96—In person—Bhoolai Soochit vs Lalljee Doolubh and others.

Postponed Long Causes.

436-94—Chitnis M and M—Choonilal Chotalal and another vs Bhukandas Bhagtidas and another—Tyabjee D and Co—Part heard.
150-96—In person (for pauper)—Jainabi bin Sayad Boodin bin Sayad Hoosein vs Hawabai and others—In person.
119-96—Hiralal and M—Motilal Hurgowandas vs Ruttonsey Muljee—Mansuklal D and J—Not to be called on til Thursday.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYEBJEE.)

For Hearing Exception on Commissioner's Report.

277-70—Crawford B and Co—J C Cama, and J Dorabjee—Mithibai vs L N Banaji and others—Ardeshir H and D, Craigie L and O, and Roughton and B.

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

255-95—Thakordas D and C—Abdoola Hajee Dawood vs Rawjee Balajee—Janardhan and A.

Postponed Long Causes.

361-94—Edgelow and G—Laloobhoy Chugonlal vs Narotamdas Indurjee Vaishnav and another—Dikshit and D.
106-95—J Peace—Balkrishna Shivshunker vs Khoja Mahomed Medi Tharia Topen—Tyabji D and Co.
611-94—Wadia and G—Chundoojee Khooshaljee and others vs Poonamchand Krishnajee and others—M L Shroff.
38-95—M L Shroff—Punamchand Krishnajee and others vs Chandoojee Khooshaljee and others—Wadia and G.
522-95—Thakurdas D and C—Ebrahimbhoy Ladhabhai Chotoo vs Gangjibhoy Mowjee—Payne G and S.

For Hearing Exceptions on Commissioner's Report.

197-93—Muljee and R—Laxmibai vs Jamnabai—Bhaishanker and K.
356-95—Little, N and B—Jugmohandas Vandrawandas and another vs Hajee Sooleman Hajee Soomar—Payne, G and S.
429-95—Payne, G and S—Nusserwanjee Nowrojee vs Vazirbibi—Khunderao and S.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 14.

Burlton, Lt, Bengal, Comt Dept, from leave from England.
Blackett, Major, Bengal, R A, from leave from England.
Duncan, Surg-Major, 2-2, Gurkhas on duty from London.
Hewlett, Lt, 2nd Bo Lancers off leave from England.
Audain, Capt, Beng, Hyd Cont, from leave from Europe.
Martin, Lt-Col, Ms, 21st Hussars, from leave from Europe.
Wyndham, Major, Ms, 21st Hussars, from leave from Europe.

JUNE 15.

Brackenbury, Major, Bo, R A, on leave from Kamptee.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 14.

Stuart, Lt, Bo, 25th Bo Rifles, on duty to Quetta.
Fagan, Lt, Bo, 27th Ms I, to join to Hyderabad Sind.
Rundle, Lt, Bo, R E, on leave to Ranikhet.
Hewlett, Lt, 2nd Bo Lancers, off leave to Poona.

JUNE 15.

Audain, Capt, Bengal, Hyd Cont, on leave to Raichore
Wyndham, Major, Ms, 21st Hussars, from leave to Secunderabad.
Martin, Lt-Col, Ms, 21st Hussars, from leave to Secunderabad.
Pryce, Lt-Col, Ms, 5th M I, from leave to Bellary.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 16th June, 1896.

1. There will be 10-in. R. M. L. Gun drill, at the Byculla Head-quarters, on Thursday next, at 5-30 p.m.

By Order,
L. J. ROBERTSON, 2nd Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 16th June, 1896.

1. There will be a meeting of "E" Company at Head-quarters at 6 p.m. this evening the 16th inst. All members are requested to attend.

2. There will be a meeting of "F." Company at Head-quarters at 6 p.m. on Friday the 19th instant. All members are requested to attend.

By Order.
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The first Regimental Dance of the season will take place in the Town Hall on (Friday) the 10th July 1896.

Tickets can be obtained from the following:—
Lieut. H. C. Roe, Apollo Hotel, Fort.
Sergt.-Major J. H. Downing, Head-quarters, Bo. Vol. Rifles.
Cr.-Sergt. H. Black, Govt. Tel. Office, Pydhownie.
Cr.-Sergt. R. Smith, Grant Buildings, Colaba.
Sergeant W. G. Nicoll, Victoria Buildings, Fort.
Sergeant S. F. Pearcey, Government Dockyard, Fort.
Corporal G. F. Lund, Lund Blockley, Fort.
Volunteer H. Row, Hope Hall Estate, Mazagon.
Volunteer W. T. Garlah, Byculla School, Byculla.
W. B. Green's Restaurant, Apollo Bunder.
Members Rs. 2 to include two ladies.
Non-Members Rs. 3 to include two ladies.
Extra lady Re. 1.
Light refreshments will be provided.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(N.-W. *Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, June 13.)

Mr H R Warner, Dist Supt of Police, Fatehpur, privilege leave for three months with effect from the 29th June 1896.

Mr W E K Hare, Assist Commr, Sultanpur, special leave on urgent private affairs out of India for six months, with effect from the 2nd June 1896.

Dr E J Simpson, Civil Surgeon, Rae Bareli, privilege leave for three months with effect from the 24th June 1896.

Mr H W Lyle, offg Dist and Sessions Judge, Mainpuri, privilege leave for two months and twenty-nine days with effect from the 8th July 1896.

Mr V A Smith, Dist and Sessions Judge, Gorakhpur, privilege leave for three months with effect from the 21st July 1896.

Surg-Capt J M Crawford, Civil Surgeon, Muttra, privilege leave for three months with effect from the 1st July 1896.

Surg Lieut Col G C Hall, Supdt, Central Prisons, Allahabad, to be Inspr Genl of Prisons, N-W Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the forenoon of 1st July 1896 in succession to Sir John Tyler, Kt, C I E, who has obtained permission to retire.

Surg Capt E Hudson, F R C S, Indian Medical Service whose services have been temporarily placed at the disposal of this Government by the Govt of India, to officiate as Supdt of the Central Prison at Benares.

Mr A W G J Connor, Asst Dist Supdt of Police, Gorakhpur, to officiate as Dist Supdt of Police, Fatehpur, vice Mr H R Warner, granted leave.

Lala Pyare Lal, Offg Dist and Sessions Judge, Aligarh, on being relieved, to officiate as Dist and Sessions Judge, Mainpuri, vice Mr H W Lyle, granted leave.

Babu Nilmadhab Rae, officiating District and Sessions Judge, Benares, on being relieved to officiate as District and Sessions Judge, Gorakhpur, vice Mr V A Smith, granted leave.

Surgn-Capt L E Anderson, A M S, Muttra, to hold civil medical charge of the Muttra district, in addition to his military duties, vice Surgn-Capt J M Crawford, granted leave.

Mr F F Bion, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate as Ex Engr while in charge of the Agra Canal Division.

His Honour the Lieut-Govr, North-Western Provinces, and Chief Commr of Oudh, is pleased to order the following promotions in the Engr Estab of these Provinces with effect from the date specified:—

Mr C H Holme, Ex Engr, 1st grade, permanent, 5th May 1896; Mr W Jenkins, Asst Engr, 1st grade, permanent, 5th May 1896; Mr W E G Belcher, Asst Engr, 1st grade, permanent, 5th May 1896.

ROWLANDS KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooking, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

MAINTAINS THE HIGHEST REPUTATION
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.
For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.
For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.
A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.
INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.
RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.
CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*
Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.
Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.
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ASK FOR
LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT
And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.
J. v. Liebig
FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.
To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
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By Royal Letters Patent
Vigor's Horse-Action Saddle.

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PERSONALLY ORDERED BY H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
ADOPTED BY Sir HENRY THOMPSON, F.R.C.S., &c. And by Leading Physicians.
PRONOUNCED BY Dr. GEORGE FLEMING, C.B. a most efficient substitute for the live horse.
USED BY MARY, COUNTESS OF DERBY. The Rt. Hon. The EARL of LISBURNE. The Rt. Hon. BARON H. DE WORMS. AND MANY OTHERS.
EXERCISE ON THIS SADDLE
Creates Appetite & Cures Dyspepsia,
Quickens the Circulation,
Stimulates the Liver,
Relieves Hysteria, Insomnia,
Gout & Rheumatism,
And Safely Reduces Obesity.
The LANCET says: "The expense and difficulty of riding on a live horse are avoided."
The QUEEN: "Either a strong man can indulge in violent exercise, or an invalid, a delicate woman, or a child may derive benefit."
The STANDARD: "Undoubtedly the simplest and most economical form for the purpose."
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The best exercise for the strong, the weak, also the blind, lame or crippled."
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Benger's Food
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.
"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."
LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.
EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE LETTERS.
"My last little boy was fed entirely upon it from birth, and a healthier child it would be difficult to find. My wife sounds the praise of 'Benger's Food' everywhere."
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CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

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KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL
THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
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SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.
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"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."
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Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.
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"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."
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HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet.
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ORNAMENTAL CONSTRUCTIVE IRON WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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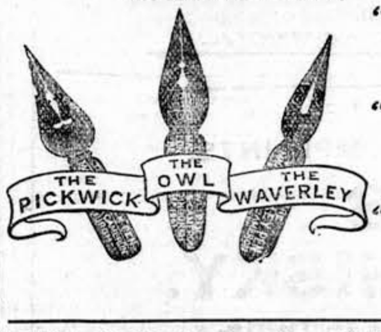

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Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats, Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon, & Cheese
May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.
SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
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"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD
GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84.
THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brandy and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.
LABORATORY, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.
March 18th, 1878.
To R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.
This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON WHISKEY." I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this whiskey is of a very high character.
EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.S.A.,
Professor of Chemistry.
Berner's College, London.
CARLTON WHISKEY RICHD. MATHEWS & Co's TRADE MARK
CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKEYS, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.
Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whisky Merchants, London

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•BILE-LADEN BLOOD.

HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.

DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.

I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.

On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life. I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at **ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E.** By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

"ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF INFANTS"
Sir Chas. A. Cameron M.D.

Neave's Food

"HIGHLY NUTRITIOUS."
Lancet.

FOR INFANTS.
CHILDREN.
INVALIDS &
THE AGED.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE -AND- CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

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SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

"G.B." DIABETES WHISKY.

FOR DIABETES.
FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
FOR RHEUMATISM.
FOR GOUT.

Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those woods (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883

DR LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard **Phosphoric Remedy** in Nervous Debility and its kindred **Evils** is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing **Symptoms** disappearing with a rapidity **that is really marvellous.**

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above **diseases with each Bottle.**

HEALTH. STRENGTH. & ENERGY.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "**Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne,** London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S-PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

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WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS,

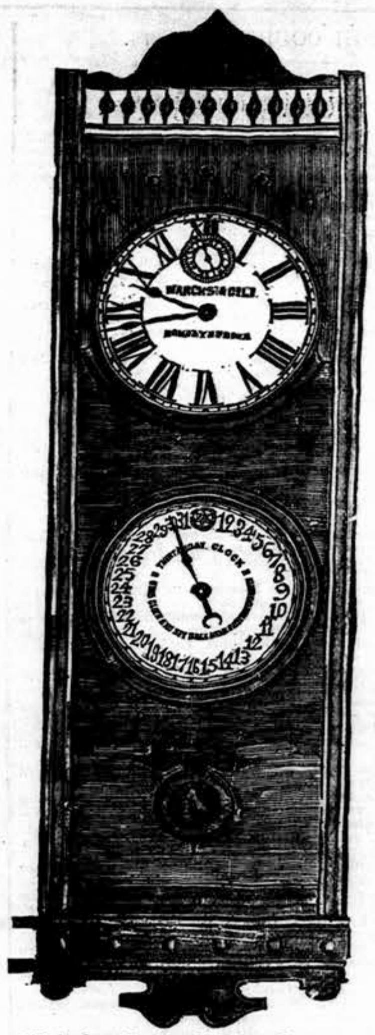
BOMBAY & POONA.

Locomotive Timepiece, Oxidized. Rs. 22.

Mignon Carriage or Palki Clocks, from Rs. 70 to Rs. 280.

REGULATOR CLOCK in handsome, well-finished cases. Rs. 40, 45, 55 and 60.

American 8-Day Office Clocks, from Rs. 22.



Thirty-day Clock, with Calendar, as illustrated .... Rs. 110.
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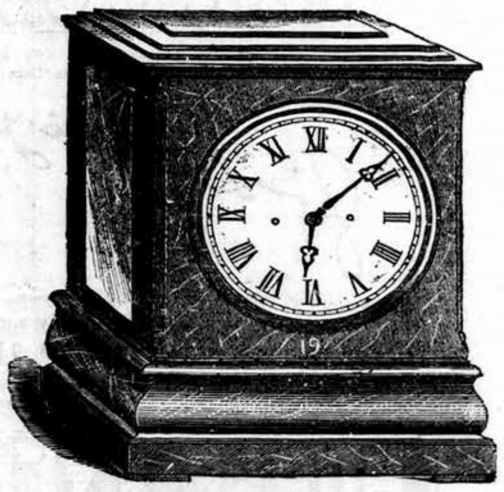
The Army and Navy Clock, in either Leather or Teakwood Case. A sound and serviceable article, from Rs. 55 to 80.

Gilt Palki Clocks, Enamelled Dials, from Rs. 85 to Rs. 490, Very suitable for presentations.



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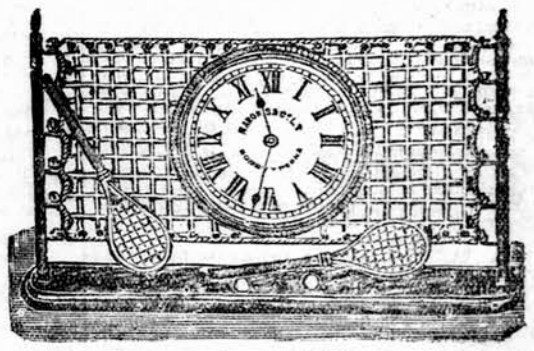

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And many other Novel designs.

Since using Pears' Soap I have discarded all others.
Lillie Langtry

Matchless for the hands and complexion.
Adelina Patti

Perfect health for the skin and a complexion creamy and delicate as the **blush-rose** attends the **habitual** use of

Pears' Soap

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HARLENE FOR THE HAIR

WORLD-RENOWNED
HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.
Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and (triple 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN Patent LEVER TRUSS

(*No Steel in Band.*) Effective & light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position.

Prices:—
Single, 14/-, 18/-, & 21/-
Double, 26/-, 30/-, & 33/6

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All Kinds of ELASTIC GOODS.

All goods are manufactured on the premises, & if genuine, should bear our stamp.

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J. WHITE & CO., Ld., London
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Est. 50 Years.

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THOMSON'S "GLOVE-FITTING" CORSET

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APPROVED by the whole polite world.
Annual Sale over One Million Pairs.
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TWELVE FIRST MEDALS.

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None others are Genuine.

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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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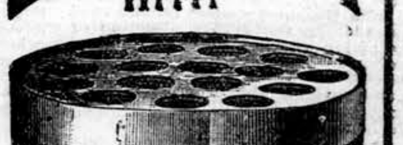

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

"SANITAS" POWDER is non-poisonous and fragrant, and generates (by slow evaporation) the active oxygenated and aromatic healthful vapours of Pine and Eucalyptus Forests.

1.—Place in saucers about the room.
2.—Keep about a table-spoonful in all chamber utensils.
3.—Keep a tin for use in every closet.
4.—Sprinkle it over all drains twice a week.
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6.—Sprinkle it freely about stables, kennels, cow sheds, pig sties, poultry houses, rabbit hutches, farm yards, market places, factories, urinals, ash bins, &c.
7.—For disinfecting walls, ceilings, cattle trucks and slaughter-houses, make the powder into a wash or milk by admixture with water and apply it in that form.
8.—Use it for scrubbing the floors of hospitals and workhouses, and the decks of ships.

PRICE OF THIS TIN,
1/-

THE SANITAS CO., LTD.,
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"'Sanitas' is a valuable disinfectant, having certain advantages over all others."—MEDICAL PRESS & CIRCULAR.

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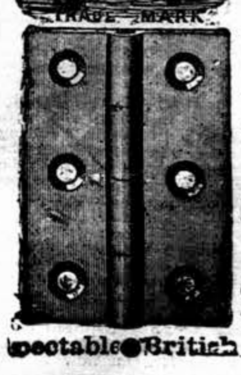

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